

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reportage on ASEAN Ministers Presummit Meetings in Bali	A 1
Security Situation [AFP]	A 1
Suharto, Wolfowitz on Agenda [ANTARA]	A 1
Suharto Arrives 29 April [ANTARA]	A 2
Ministers Support CGDK Proposal [BERNAMA]	A 2
Senior Officials Meeting [ANTARA]	A 3
Meeting Ends; Recommendations Made [ANTARA]	A 3
Mokhtar on SRV Stand on Cambodia [ANTARA]	A 4
ASEAN Agenda; No Libyan Issue [AFP]	A 4
Expectations From U.S. [ANTARA]	A 5
Philippines' Laurel Comments [ANTARA]	A 6

JAPAN

KYODO Previews Nakasone's Presummit Sessions	C 1
Gotoda Cited on Problems To Be Discussed at Summit	C 2
Nakasone Urges Measures To Cope With Yen Surge	C 2
Takeshita To Discuss Yen-Dollar Rate With Baker	C 3
Trade Surplus Hits All-Time High in Fiscal 1985	C 3
Nakasone Urges Cooperation in Fighting Terrorism	C 4
Leftists Sabotage National Railway Lines	C 4
Nakasone To Speak at Emperor's Anniversary	C 5

NORTH KOREA

Further Reaction to South Sinking Fishing Boat	D 1
CPRF Statement	D 1
27 Apr Radio Commentary	D 3
Nampo Fishery Station Rally	D 5
Skipper, Naval Officer Comment	D 7
KPA Officer Comments	D 7
Student at Pyongyang Rally	D 9
U.S. Assertions on Security Threat Rejected	D 10

SOUTH KOREA

Student Unrest Continues on University Campuses	E 1
Military Training Protested [KYODO]	E 1
Sungkyunkwang Suspends Classes	E 1
[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Apr]	
Government on Military Service	E 2
[THE KOREA TIMES 25 Apr]	
Seoul Students, Police Clash	E 2
[CHOSON ILBO 27 Apr]	
2 Set Selves on Fire in Protest [AFP]	E 3
Anti-U.S. Committee Formed	E 3
[CHUNGANG ILBO 28 Apr]	

Ministry To Halt Illegal Groups [THE KOREA HERALD 29 Apr]	E 4
Ways To Counter Violence Studied	E 5
Anti-U.S. Attitude Viewed [THE KOREA HERALD 29 Apr]	E 5
Opposition Not in Support	E 7
No Tae-u Warns Democracy Drive Not To Go Too Far [KYODO]	E 7
NKDP To Ask Dissidents Not To Hold Street Rallies [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Apr]	E 8
NKDP, Other Dissident Groups Discuss Cooperation [THE KOREA TIMES 26 Apr]	E 9
NKDP Holds Rally To Inaugurate Chongju Chapter	E 9
Former DRP Members Amend Charter To Form Party [THE KOREA TIMES 27 Apr]	E 10
Reportage on Chon's Visit to West Germany	E 10
Reportage on President Chon's Switzerland Visit	E 10
Reportage on President Chon's Visit to France	E 10

MONGOLIA

Batmonh, Sodnom Greet Afghan Counterparts	F 1
Tumendelger Comments on 27th CPSU Congress	F 1

CAMBODIA

PRACHEACHON Editorial on Building Militia Forces	H 1
Article Criticizes Nguyen Co Thach Remarks on ASEAN [VODK]	H 3
VODK Denounces Thach Remarks on CGDK Plans	H 3

THAILAND

Details of Prem's Letter to Reagan Cited [THE NATION 28 Apr]	J 1
Prem Faces 'Mounting Pressure' Over Legislation [BANGKOK WORLD 28 Apr]	J 2
Supreme Command Reports on Situation at Borders	J 3
Army Officer on SRV Troop Movements Near Border	J 4

VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Receives Outgoing Bulgarian Envoy	K 1
Dong Si Nguyen Holds Talks in USSR, Poland	K 1
Meets With Aliyev	K 1
Meets With Polish Ministers	K 1
CPV Delegations Return Home From Visits	K 1
11th Congress of SED	K 1
17th Congress of CPI, Portugal	K 2
Cambodia	K 2
Communique on State Council's 28 April Session	K 2
NHAN DAN Welcomes Soviet Stand on Asia, Pacific	K 2
Lang Son Trade Sector Conducts Criticism	K 4
Ho Chi Minh City Fines 726 Traders 8-16 April	K 4

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hawke on Continuation of ANZUS, New Zealand [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 19 Apr]	M 1
'Urgent Appeal' to Jakarta on Journalists Noted [AFP]	M 2
Hayden on Ties With Indonesia	M 2

NEW ZEALAND

Non-Nuclear Relationship Being Discussed With U.S. [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 19 Apr]	M 4
French Nuclear Test at Mururoa Atoll Recorded [AFP]	M 4

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Discusses Asian Foreign Relations [AFP]	N 1
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PHILIPPINES

Aquino Stresses Reconciliation; Attacks Continue Pledges To Exert 'All Efforts'	P 1
Desires Talks With CPP Leaders [KYODO]	P 1
Aquino Thanks Reagan Regarding Marcos	P 2
Government 'Inclined To Support' CGDK Proposal	P 3
Pimintel Answers Questions on OIC Appointments	P 3
Justice Minister Speculates on Marcos Return	P 4
New Agrarian Reform Minister Stresses Production	P 4
Aquino Orders Retention of Rice Support Price	P 4
Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Aquino AFP Report on News Conference	P 4
PNA Report	P 6
DZFM Report	P 6
Kapitsa on U.S. Bases, Meeting With Aquino [AFP]	P 6
Marcos Tells Rally He is 'Ready To Fight'	P 8
Ople on Constitutional Convention, Elections	P 8
5 Injured in Attack on Striking Workers [AFP]	P 8
Labor-Management Agree To Continue Dialogue	P 9
NDF Statement on Truce; Faction Splits From NPA [AFP]	P 9
Military Launches Major Operation in Cagayan [MANILA BULLETIN 28 Apr]	P 10
Dimaporo Denies Armed Struggle Against Government	P 10
Ramos Announces Peace Restored in Marawi City	P 11
Provincial Partisans Fortify Town Hall	P 11

REPORTAGE ON ASEAN MINISTERS PRESUMMIT MEETINGS IN BALI

Security Situation

BK281213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Nusa Dua, Indonesia, April 28 (AFP) -- Pale and perspiring under a brilliant Bali sun, dozens of Americans, walkie-talkies crackling, made final preparations Monday for the arrival of U.S. President Ronald Reagan on this central Indonesian island. Seemingly half the walkie-talkies belonged not to security men that protect the U.S. leader on his travels but to the U.S. television teams, who usually outnumber them.

But armored cars along key roads, patrol boats offshore and Indonesian marines in full battle dress exercising along the beach front testified to the strict security in force for Mr. Reagan's visit for talks with Southeast Asian leaders. No one was exempt: At least one U.S. diplomat found himself forced to walk half a mile from the nearest police checkpoint to his hotel on arrival because the car sent to pick him up had a pass of the wrong color. The Indonesians are taking no chances. They chose three hotel complexes easily isolated on the Nusa Dua Peninsula for Mr. Reagan's meetings with Indonesian President Suharto and foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Although ASEAN leaders say the issue of terrorism is not on the agenda, the possibility of a terrorist attack is obviously on the minds of those in charge of security. A senior Indonesian security official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was satisfied about arrangements for the meeting. "Security has been planned very carefully. There will be no problem," the official said. He refused to give any details.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials refused to confirm or deny a report that 11 suspected terrorists had been arrested last week trying to enter the country. In addition to the heavy Indonesian military presence evident everywhere at Nusa Dua, U.S. helicopters were flown in discreetly for extra backup. The only public threat to date came from a previously unknown group, Solidaritas Islam, which said in a letter received by the news media in early April that the Reagan visit must not take place. A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta said at the time that the security authorities did not know what to make of the threat.

Also baffled -- but coping well -- were a group of Japanese tourists somehow stranded at the hotel set aside for the 400-plus journalists covering the visit. After seeing his holiday transformed into a disquieting succession of security checks, one Japanese businessman told AFP: "Bali is nice, but I wish I had come at a different time."

Suharto, Wolfowitz on Agenda

BK281041 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1001 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 28 (ANTARA) -- President Suharto and U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Paul Wolfowitz discussed here Monday the agenda of the meeting between the Indonesian and U.S. heads of state scheduled in Bali on Thursday. Wolfowitz said he will immediately send the result of his talks with President Suharto to President Reagan.

Speaking to the press following the 40-minute meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha (presidential palace) here, Wolfowitz added that economic issues were important in the bilateral relations between the two countries. "Our president will be interested in discussing such matters with President Suharto", he added.

He also spoke about the possibility of discussions on relations with the Soviet Union, arms control and regional problems in Southeast Asia.

In the meeting with the press, the U.S. envoy on behalf of his government also expressed appreciation to the Indonesian authorities for their close and effective cooperation in preparing Reagan's visit to Indonesia.

Suharto Arrives 29 April

BK290632 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0619 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Denpasar, April 29 (ANTARA) -- President Suharto arrived in Denpasar, Bali Tuesday morning to hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan who will arrive here later that day at 7 pm. President and Mme Tien Suharto arrived at around 11:20. And will stay here until Friday.

Suharto and Reagan are scheduled to have a tete-a-tete on May 1 at "Balai Banjar", Putri Bali Hotel, around 16 km off the Petamina Cottages where President Suharto is staying. Putri Bali is located in the Nusa Dua District, around one km from the Nusa Dua Beach hotel where Reagan and party will stay during their visit here. The two leaders will meet for about one hour to discuss bilateral, regional and international issues, both the topical political and economic aspects. Reagan will bring the results of the discussion to the Tokyo summit from May 4 to 6 as inputs to the meeting.

Prior to the Suharto-Reagan talks the U.S. and Indonesian delegates will hold a meeting. President Suharto will proceed to Gresik, East Java for a working visit after the departure of Reagan on Friday.

Ministers Support CGDK Proposal

BK281613 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1606 GMT 28 Apr 86

[By Osman Taib]

[Text] Denpasar, April 28 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The ASEAN foreign ministers Monday reaffirmed their support for the recent eight-point peace proposal made by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and urged Vietnam to seriously consider the various positive aspects of the proposal and to reconsider its rejection. They also urged the international community to support the proposal which they said was reasonable and reflected a genuine effort by the CGDK to find a just and durable solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) discussed the eight-point proposal over dinner Monday night and came up with a joint-statement. The statement said the foreign ministers were impressed by the comprehensive nature of the proposal as it reaffirms ASEAN's resolve that the Kampuchean problem has to be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves. It is a viable proposal originating from the Kampuchean people which can serve as a constructive framework for negotiations. The statement also urged Hanoi to respond positively by engaging in direct or indirect talks with the CGDK with the participation of the Heng Samrin regime.

It said the foreign ministers, encouraged by the proposal and the increasingly effective role of the CGDK, reaffirmed their continued determination to contribute towards finding a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The proposal, among other things, calls for talks between CGDK and Vietnam and the Heng Samrin group, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and national reconciliation based on self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

Senior Officials Meeting

BK281055 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1030 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Denpasar, April 28 (ANTARA) -- The ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) started Sunday evening at Pertamina cottage, Kuta, attended by 60 participants from the six member countries and a delegation of the ASEAN secretariat. Brunei Darussalam at the meeting sends a six-member delegation, led by permanent secretary Dato Haji Zakaria Haji Sulaiman.

Indonesia's seven-member delegation is headed by Director General for Foreign Political Affairs of the Foreign Office Nana S. Sutresna.

Malaysia sends a nine-member delegation under the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Datuk Razali Ismail, with the Philippines sends the biggest delegation of 16 members led by First Deputy Foreign Minister Jose D. Ingles.

Singapore sends a six-member delegation led by Second Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office Peter Chan Jer Hing and Thailand a thirteen-member delegation under Arna Sarasin, the permanent secretary of the Thai Foreign Office. The ASEAN secretariat was represented by ASEAN secretary general Phaen Wannamethi.

The two-day meeting is a closed session to set up an agenda which will be submitted to the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting April 29.

Meeting Ends; Recommendations Made

BK281457 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1445 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Nusa Dua, Bali, 20/4 [date as received] (ANTARA) -- Senior official meeting of the six ASEAN countries have completed their two day meeting to prepare recommendations to be put forward to the ASEAN foreign ministers who will meet with the United States President Ronald Reagan next May 1.

Chairman of Research and Development Agency of the Foreign Ministry Hasjim Djalal said Monday when meeting with the U.S. President, the ASEAN foreign ministers will hold talks related to economic sector and relationship between ASEAN and the super power country.

Hasjim Djalal said ASEAN expects the good economic conditions in industrial countries can be expanded to those in developing countries. The foreign ministers will also discuss protectionism launched by the United States and the wish of ASEAN to get markets for their goods in the country. The just completed ASEAN senior official meeting also discussed matters related to ASEAN high level conference scheduled to be held in 1987. There is a sign that the conference may be held in Manila.

Mokhtar on SRV Stand on Cambodia

BK281503 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1450 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Denpasar, April 28 (ANTARA) -- Indonesia is hoping there will be a clearer picture of the Vietnamese position on the Kampuchean issue after the congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party this December, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told ANTARA here Monday. The foreign minister was interviewed by ANTARA moments after he had met with his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, at the Pertamina cottage. The two foreign ministers arrived in Denpasar Bali Sunday in preparation for a meeting with US President Ronald Reagan. He said he had only wanted to meet with his Thai counterpart without having anything in particular to discuss.

Sawetsila last week met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok on the initiative of Mokhtar as the interlocutor of ASEAN on the Kampuchean problem.

Mokhtar Monday admitted that the Thai-Vietnamese meeting had not produced a very encouraging result. This, he said, could be understood, as the time for it had not been mature to justify a positive agreement. A positive result could not possibly be achieved by force, he added.

Before the meeting, Mokhtar said he had also forewarned Sawetsila not to expect too much because right now Co Thach was still in a doubtful situation because of the impending congress of the Vietnamese ruling party. There should be more meetings.

ASEAN Agenda; No Libyan Issue

BK281412 Hong Kong AFP in English 1358 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Nusa Dua, Indonesia, April 28 (AFP) -- The six non-communist Southeast Asian foreign ministers, putting aside objections to the U.S. raid on Libya, Monday prepared for their first meeting here with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Singapore Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan, one of the last of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ministers to fly into Bali for the meeting, told reporters he would not raise the Libya issue. "We are not here to negotiate (with Mr. Reagan). We are here to create better understanding," he said.

The ministers of the other five countries -- Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines -- have all said that Libya would not be on the agenda, either among themselves or with Mr. Reagan. What is less clear is whether the question of international terrorism might be debated.

U.S. official sources have confirmed White House statements that Mr. Reagan would like to see the group, which represents some 300 million people, many of them Moslem, come out with a general statement condemning international terrorism.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of host country Indonesia, has said terrorism was not on the agenda but might be discussed if it was brought up. Without exception, the ministers have said that economic issues would top the agenda of the ASEAN meeting Tuesday, the talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Wednesday, and the two-hour meeting with Mr. Reagan Thursday. Officials have said the talks would be part presentation of an ASEAN position paper and part freewheeling discussion.

"We are not expecting to go away with a package of concessions," Mr. Dhanabalan said, stressing that the talks would not be a bargaining or grievance session. "We are hopeful that Mr. Reagan when going to the Tokyo summit will be able to persuade other industrialized nations," the Singapore foreign minister said, referring to the U.S. Administration's record in fighting protectionist tendencies.

Observers said Mr. Reagan would be arriving in Bali with a strong plus -- his veto of the Jenkins-Thurmond Bill -- which would have cost ASEAN textile manufacturers millions in exports and thousands of jobs if passed.

"All ASEAN countries have entered a very difficult phase," Mr. Dhanabalan said, referring to the region's economies, whose growth rates have plunged to around zero levels due to depressed commodity prices.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said his country was questioning the usefulness of international commodity agreements after crises in tin, rubber and palm oil prices.

All ministers also made it plain that Vietnam's troop occupation of Cambodia would be high on the agenda. Mr. Dhanabalan said he welcomed the U.S. statement that it was "prepared to play a greater role" in the efforts made by ASEAN over the past eight years to persuade Hanoi to withdraw its estimated 150,000 troops. Mr. Dhanabalan said "Vietnam has lost the great fund of goodwill that it had in 1975. It has been completely dissipated" by keeping its troops in Cambodia. "Whatever our friends can do, including the United States, in maintaining the pressure on Vietnam, we believe it will help to bring about an early solution."

Expectations From U.S.

BK281523 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1510 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ngurah Rai Denpasar, Bali, 28/4 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan of Singapore expects the US to continue resisting protectionism adopted by many industrialist countries. "We are glad that the US resists protectionism and we hope that it continues to do so," he said on arriving here at 16:45 Monday together with Foreign Minister Pangiran S. Dhanabalan of Brunei Darussalam. [name and title as received]

"ASEAN highly expects that Reagan will be able to persuade other industrialist countries to keep the international trading system open when he attends the Tokyo summit May 4 to 6. However, ASEAN does not intend to negotiate with the US when the ASEAN foreign ministers meet with Reagan here May 1. The meeting aims to create an understanding on the US part of ASEAN position. As Dhanabalan put it, ASEAN wishes to express its concerns, fears and position for Reagan as a world top leader to understand.

One of the important issues to be discussed in the meeting is the problem of Kampuchea. With regard to this Dhanabalan reminded that Kampuchea must do its own fighting. ASEAN could only help through political and diplomatic passages. "We have succeeded in both ways by alienating Vietnam in the international world," he disclosed.

The US is expected to play a greater role to the solution of the Kampuchean problem since it affects not only regional peace but international peace as well. In spite of that ASEAN certainly does not expect the US to play a role as it did in Vietnam, he concluded.

Philippines' Laurel Comments

BK281137 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1115 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Denpasar, April 28 (ANTARA) -- The Philippines wants to help make ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) more dynamic although the economic and political situation in that country still needs attention for improvement by its new government, Philippines Vice-President/Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said here Monday.

Answering reporters' questions on his arrival for a meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, he said ASEAN problems could not be tackled by each member country standing alone because the association is based on strong brotherhood. The countries grouped in ASEAN could be united as it is only because "we are all brothers", Laurel said.

Each of the member countries works individually to strengthen the association, he said, but nevertheless the individual efforts are later discussed in a common forum in order to create a unified ASEAN voice.

Laurel said his government considered the forthcoming meeting of President Reagan and the ASEAN foreign ministers as of utmost significance. In that meeting, he would raise several matters including the Kampuchean problem and economic issues common to the ASEAN countries and the U.S. In particular, he would like to discuss with U.S. foreign minister George Shultz about the situation in the Philippines, including economic issues involving his country and the U.S.

Asked on talks held by former President Marcos and President Reagan last week, Laurel said he took it as an ordinary matter since Marcos and Reagan are old friends. But he added his government had no intention to allow Marcos to come back to the Philippines. He believed Marcos could any foreign travel because as far as he knew the deposed president had no passport. [sentence as received]

He told reporters before leaving Manila for Denpasar, he had talked with President Corazon Aquino about two hours on matters to be discussed with President Reagan.

KYODO PREVIEWS NAKASONE'S PRESUMMIT SESSIONS

OW281301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 28 Apr 86

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Separate pre- and post-Tokyo summit talks between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his Western counterparts may prove to be tougher than the seven-nation summit itself, Japanese government officials warned Monday. The officials said Nakasone will meet with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi in the afternoon of May 2 in the course of the latter's official visit to Japan before they attend the seven-nation economic summit May 4-6. The Tokyo summit will be attended by leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, the European Community and Japan.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will have talks with his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti before they join Nakasone and Craxi in their meeting. A senior Foreign Ministry official said Italy is currently studying if it can lift some of its "discriminatory" tariffs and imports quotas on cars and other Japanese products prior to Craxi's arrival here.

Nakasone's meeting May 3 with President Ronald Reagan, the second in less than one month, will provide him with a chance to seek American help in stabilizing yen-dollar exchange rates, government officials said. The dollar has dropped more than 30 percent since last September's group of Five (G-5) accord to close at 167.25 yen on the Tokyo money market Monday. But Foreign Ministry officials warned that the Japanese premier will have to clarify his remarks on his alleged "commitment or promise" during his April 13 meeting with Reagan at Camp David to implement measures to restructure the export-dependent Japanese economy.

In a recent meeting with a group of Tokyo-based foreign journalists from summit member countries, Nakasone denied he ever made such an "international commitment" to Reagan. His statement to Reagan, Nakasone insisted, was "a declaration of my determination" to carry out recommendations by his private advisory panel led by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa. In addition, Nakasone also has to respond to Reagan's personal request for improved access of U.S. "transportation items" like auto parts and high-cube containers to Japanese markets.

The senior Foreign Ministry official said the Tokyo government has to come up with a Japanese response to the U.S. leader due to protests from the local automotive industry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and other parties concerned.

Reagan for his part will seek Japan's support for the U.S. military reprisals against Libya, although Japan's heavy dependence on imported crude from the Arab world is making it difficult for Nakasone to support the American cause. Japan is the only summit member country which has not taken punitive action against Libya for its alleged terrorist acts.

Nakasone's talks with Reagan will be followed the same day by a meeting between the premier and European Community Commission President Jacques Delors and the dominant subject is expected to be the 10 billion dollar-a-year trade imbalance between the EC and Japan and ways to reduce it. Nakasone has also scheduled pre-summit sessions with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterrand on May 4. These pre-summit talks, government officials said, are designed to iron out differences over terrorism, a new trade round and other thorny issues to ensure the Tokyo summits success.

"Every summiteer wants to return home bearing the message of a successful Tokyo summit," a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said, underscoring the importance of the summit-related bilateral talks.

Nakasone will confer with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the afternoon of May 6 shortly after the conclusion of the summit. He will supplement his brief pre-summit meeting with Kohl with a luncheon meeting May 7 before proceeding to his talks in the afternoon with Mulroney as part of the Canadian leaders three-day official trip, officials said. The pre-summit meeting with Kohl will mainly concern the Tokyo summit, a Foreign Ministry official said. The latter session is in line with a 1983 agreement between the two leaders at the time of Kohl's visit to Japan on exchanging views as frequently as possible.

Abe and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita will also hold a series of separate meetings with their counterparts from North America and Western Europe.

GOTODA CITED ON PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT SUMMIT

OW281253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- The leaders of the seven non-communist industrial nations meeting in Tokyo for their annual summit next week should act in concert to deal with structural problems in their economy, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Monday. Gotoda, in an interview with KYODO News Service, also urged international cooperation to combat terrorism which he said has increasingly come to enjoy state support. Gotoda, a close aide to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, will act as the chief spokesman for Japan during the May 4-6 summit meeting. "Acts of terrorism these days are no longer the same as those in the past which were more or less individual affairs," he said. "These days, terrorism is close to something like state terror."

Gotoda said the summit is also expected to take up during problems as part of the political agenda. [sentence as received]

Gotoda cited international currency exchange rates, Japan's trade surplus, the U.S. budget deficit and unemployment in Europe as the major economic topics to be discussed at the summit, arguing that these are all structural problems which must be addressed through international cooperation. All summit nations should tackle these structural problems by acting in concert, he said.

He said the summit nations should also pool efforts to address the debt problem in developing countries and falling oil prices, arguing that "none of these problems can be settled by one country alone."

Gotoda said the views of Asian countries will also be reflected during the summit, noting that Japan has already sounded out their opinions on the conference. Gotoda also defended the tight security net the government has set up for the summit, saying that it is difficult to ensure absolute security in the center of a densely populated and industrialized metropolis.

NAKASONE URGES MEASURES TO COPE WITH YEN SURGE

OW281257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday instructed the director general of the Economic Planning agency, Wataru Hiraizumi, to implement new measures to cope with the yen's appreciation against the dollar, Hiraizumi said.

Nakasone told Hiraizumi urgent measures are required as the yen has risen sharply against the dollar recently. Hiraizumi told reporters the prime minister ordered no specific measures and said he will work out measures focusing chiefly on financial backing to small-to-medium-sized enterprises affected seriously by the stronger yen.

TAKESHITA TO DISCUSS YEN-DOLLAR RATE WITH BAKER

OW281255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita intends to meet U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker to request measures to stabilize the yen-dollar exchange rate, Finance Ministry sources said Monday. The sources said concerted Central Bank intervention will be among Takeshita's proposals. They said the meeting may be held in Tokyo as early as this Saturday, just before the Tokyo summit of seven major advanced nations starts Sunday.

Takeshita has stated in the Diet and elsewhere that the yen's value against the U.S. is rising "too fast," hurting smaller industries in particular. The U.S. dollar closed at 167.25 yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday. Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita has also said the dollar shows symptoms of an all-out slide recently, expressing concern over the lack of U.S. action to restrain the yen.

The sources said Takeshita will therefore clarify the Japanese stand on the yen-dollar relationship and seek U.S. ideas on the matter prior to the Tokyo summit. "We would like to have a highly political conversation at the Takeshita-Baker meeting," a source said.

U.S. Government leaders appear to favor stabilization of exchange rates but take a negative view toward concerted Central Bank intervention to prevent a further rise in the yen's value against the dollar, according to the sources.

TRADE SURPLUS HITS ALL-TIME HIGH IN FISCAL 1985

OW281329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Japan's merchandise trade surplus surged to an all-time record of 61.5 billion dollars in fiscal 1985 ended in March this year, Finance Ministry officials said Monday. The current account surplus, covering services as well as merchandise trade, also soared to a record 55.1 billion dollars. These surpluses far surpassed the previous records set in fiscal 1984 -- 45.6 billion dollars for trade and 37 billion dollars on current account. They also exceeded the government's revised projections announced in January this year -- 58 billion dollars and 51 billion dollars, respectively.

The bulging trade surplus was attributed to the steep growth of exports despite a sharp rise in the exchange value of the dollar from October, which was generally predicted to slow the pace of exports. By contrast, imports declined mainly because of a sizable drop in crude oil prices, the officials said. The disclosure of Japan's huge external surpluses, coming as it did only six days before the annual economic summit here of seven industrialized democracies, will put Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a delicate position, observers here said. At the summit, opening this coming Sunday, he will probably face strong calls from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other leaders for redoubled efforts to pare down the trade surplus through expansion of domestic demand, they said.

In fiscal 1985, exports, centering on automobiles and office machines, grew dramatically. Automobile exports increased about 8 percent to set a new record, thanks to brisk exports to the United States. But imports sagged as crude oil spending, accounting for a quarter of total import value, plunged because of sharp drops in both price and import quantity. In quantitative terms, crude oil imports sagged to 194.57 kiloliters from the previous year's 208.77 million kiloliters.

NAKASONE URGES COOPERATION IN FIGHTING TERRORISM

OW281259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday called for international cooperation to check terrorist activities, some of which he said are suspected of being supported by official organizations in certain countries. Although the prime minister did not name official organizations which might be supporting international terrorists acts, his remark was taken here to show understanding of the U.S. allegation that Libya is behind such acts. Meeting with journalists from countries participating in next month's Tokyo summit of seven industrial powers, Nakasone said the "Libya issue" will be discussed "from a variety of angles." On Japan's stance toward sanctions against Libya, however, Nakasone merely said Japan maintains an "appropriate" stance.

LEFTISTS SABOTAGE NATIONAL RAILWAY LINES

OW290633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 29 KYODO -- Signal and communication lines of the Japanese National Railways (JNR) were damaged at four places in western and central Japan, early Tuesday morning, halting shinkansen "bullet train" services. The revolutionary army of the Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) claimed responsibility for the guerrilla action which police believed was carried out to oppose ceremonies marking the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign. There were no reports of injuries, police said.

The action temporarily halted service of the Osaka loop and Tokaido lines and stopped ticket vending machines, JNR officials said.

What looked like a time device was found at a place between Bentencho and naisho stations of the loop line. Five of the 12 communication lines were damaged in the guerrilla action which occurred at 5:20 a.m., police said. Communication and signal lines were also damaged by an unidentified inflammable object hurled near the railway track between Amagasaki and Tachibana on Tokaido line, west of Osaka, 10 minutes later, according to police. A fire device went off, burning communication lines between Higashi Yodogawa and Suita on the Tokaido line at 6:50 a.m. in a third action of sabotage, police said.

Radical leftists have vowed they will disrupt the government-sponsored ceremony in Tokyo marking the 60th year since the emperor ascended the throne. Tuesday was the emperor's 85th birthday. Meanwhile, an explosion damaged communication lines near Mishima on the Shinkansen line, forcing cancellation of 10 bullet train runs. JNR authorities expect a major disruption of the Shinkansen train schedule until late Tuesday.

In Tokyo, an unidentified man was seriously injured early Tuesday morning when an explosive device went off in a public lavatory in a park close to the Defense Agency.

The Revolutionary Workers Association, another extremist group, planned to hold a rally in the park against the emperor's ceremony. The man in his 20s planned to set a bomb in the lavatory which went off mistakenly or prematurely, police said. Police officials said it was a powerful bomb.

The group fired homemade rockets at the state guesthouse, the venue of the Tokyo summit 4-6, on March 31.

About 30,000 policemen were placed on alert ringing the imperial palace and Ryogoku Kokugikan Sumo Area, the sports complex used for the 60th anniversary ceremony hosted by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

NAKASONE TO SPEAK AT EMPEROR'S ANNIVERSARY

OW280913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- A government-sponsored ceremony commemorating the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign will be held with the emperor in attendance from 2:30 p.m. [0530 GMT] Tuesday in Tokoyo. At the ceremony, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will first make an address and then lower House Speaker Michita Sakata, Upper House President Mutuo Kimura, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Kouichi Yaguchi and Pierre Nelson Coffi, Ivory Coast's ambassador to Japan and dean of the diplomatic corps in Japan, will deliver messages of congratulations.

The emperor will offer a message and the ceremony will end with three cheers for the emperor.

Crown Prince Akihito and Prince and Princess Hitachi will also attend the ceremony, but Empress Nagako and Crown Princess Michiko will be absent because of health problems.

About 6,000 people from various fields, including government, business, sports and social welfare, are invited to the ceremony. However, there is strong criticism that such a ceremony is making use of the emperor politically. The Socialist Party and the Communist Party oppose the ceremony for that reason, but the Liberal-Democratic Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party favor it.

FURTHER REACTION TO SOUTH SINKING FISHING BOAT

CPRF Statement

SK290535 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The CPRF spokesman issued a statement denouncing the savage barbarity committed by the South Korean puppet clique in which it inflicted an armed attack on our peaceful fishing boat, killing and wounding many fishermen sinking the fishing boat?

The CPRF spokesman's statement:

The South Korean puppets' criminal maneuvers adversely affecting the atmosphere for North-South dialogue and running counter to peace are being enhanced with each passing day. As has already been reported, the South Korean military hooligans committed an intolerable piracy in which they shelled our peaceful fishing boat "Trawler No. 1,390" belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station on the high seas east of Kosong about 1600 on 24 April when it was returning to its home port after finishing a fishing operation, killed and wounded many fishermen, and sank the fishing boat.

Free passage by peaceful fishing boats on the high seas is a rule publicly acknowledged by international law and practice, and this is a due right which no one can infringe upon. Despite this, the South Korean puppets mobilized warships and, attempting to kidnap our peaceful fishing boat, shelled it at random, killed and wounded innocent fishermen, and sank the fishing boat. This is a violent infringement on international law and a piracy in broad daylight.

Moreover, the South Korean military hooligans are causing vehement indignation of the people at home and abroad by committing a double crime, resorting to heinous slanderous maneuvers in an attempt to justify their savage crime. The South Korean puppets are conducting a false propaganda, pretending that our peaceful fishing boat had been a spy boat which attempted to land in South Korea, and are viciously slandering us, the victim, rather than frankly admitting and apologizing for their crime. This is a brigandish act like a thief turning on the owner. The South Korean puppets, committing the crime themselves, are attempting to shift the blame onto us, reversing black and white. This reveals once again to the entire world their mean and shameless nature of habitually engaging in intrigue and deceit.

The CPRF sternly condemns and denounces the savage piracy and heinous stratagem of the South Korean military hooligans as an intolerable act of slaughter against fellow countrymen, a vicious challenge to the conscience of mankind and peace, and a premeditated act of provocation to aggravate hostility and confrontation within the nation and to lead the situation of the country to the brink of a war.

The provocation committed by the South Korean puppets showed clearly once again their position of not desiring but outrightly rejecting dialogue for the alleviation of tension, peace, and reunification in our country.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has consistently and actively followed the U.S. imperialists' criminal new war provocations and two Koreas strategy, and intentionally aggravated situation and sought a confrontation policy whenever an atmosphere for peace and reunification was heightened in our country.

When multichanneled dialogue between the North and South began owing to our work of delivering relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, heightening the ardent desire of all fellow countrymen for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, the puppets, together with the U.S. imperialists, committed the Panmunjom shooting incident and perpetrated an act of provocation of attempting to forcibly kidnap our peaceful fishing boats "Chungsong No 524-1" and "Chungsong No 524,-2" on the high seas, committing a crime of throwing a wet blanket over North-South dialogue at the very start.

While the North-South dialogue made successful progress owing to our serious and sincere efforts last year, heightening the atmosphere for national reconciliation and unity among the fellow countrymen, they, together with the United States, conducted the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, not hesitating to cause the North-South dialouge, which had been in smooth progress, to be suspended overnight.

If the South Korean persons in authority truly want dialogue, peace, and peaceful re-unification, they should apologize to the nation for the irresponsible act of causing the North-South dialogue to be suspended. Moreover, they cannot avoid the responsibility of taking a practice step of totally calling off acts of aggravating tension and creating a good atmosphere for dialogue.

Nevertheless, even before the end of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which they conducted against us, the other party to the dialogue, in collusion with the foreign aggressive forces, they continued a series of war rackets such as "Ttangbol-86" and "Piho-86," continuously laying artificial obstacles to dialogue.

The South Korean puppets have committed the antinational piracy and extremely aggravated North-South relations, showing that they are now committing even a completely irrational rash act running counter to dialogue and peace. We can never overlook the fact that the South Korean persons in authority have driven the North-South relations to such a grave situation as today, leading the situation in our country to the brink of a war which is critically and unpredictably dangerous.

They are attempting to find a solution to the present South Korean crisis and sustain their power by causing extreme tension in the country, but they should know that this will not prove a good remedy. In today's situation in which the South Korean people themselves do not want to live under others' domination any longer, having resolutely declared parting with dictatorship, and begun a grand march of democratization, the puppets will never find a way out of a crisis by perpetrating a piracy, aggravating North-South confrontation, and devising political stratagem. The only destination for those who toy with the fate of the people and who challenge the aspiration of the nation is the shameful destruction, and the only thing awaiting them is the stern judgment of history.

The South Korean puppets should not engage in futile maneuvers, but should frankly admit and apologize for the savage piracy they have recently committed, and sternly punish the criminals who have directly participated in this crime. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should hold itself duly responsible for further aggravating the atmosphere for dialogue and for laying more grave obstacles to dialogue, and immediately stop the confrontation and war maneuvers which are incompatible with dialogue.

If the South Korean persons in authority continue to engage in impure stratagem and pursue the road to confrontation and war, despite our solemn warning, they will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

We take this opportunity to express our conviction that all the South Korean people and the world's peace-loving people will resolutely denounce the savage piracy committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique encouraged by the U.S. imperialists and further raise the voice opposing their criminal maneuvers challenging dialogue and peace.

[Dated] 28 April 1986, Pyongyang

27 Apr Radio Commentary

SK281219 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2340 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Unattributed talk: "A Deliberate and Premeditated Maneuver To Provoke A War"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 24 April, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, while frantically running amok to provoke a new war under the positive instigation of the U.S. imperialists, committed the hostile act of killing our fishermen and of sinking a fishing boat by attacking our peaceful fishing boat on the open sea by mobilizing warships. "Trawler No 1,390," belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, was returning to Kosong port, its mother port, sailing for 5 hours after catching trout in the waters 38 degrees 39 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees 42 minutes east longitude. After watching it, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique attempted to forcibly abduct this boat by mobilizing warships to block its course. When our crew members continued to sail, refusing to respond to this, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique killed fishermen and sank the fishing boat by indiscreetly firing heavy machine guns and rockets.

The barbarous crime committed by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against heaven and man in killing fishermen and in sinking a fishing boat by launching an armed attack against a peaceful fishing boat on the open sea is a piratic act that could only be committed by atrocious military hooligans who know neither the people nor international law and is an unpardonable piratic act that could only be committed by barbarians who are engaged in slaughter and provocations.

In particular, the fact that the rascals had returned after watching our fishing boat's deep-sea trout-catching operations shows that the recent incident was by no means accidental and that this incident was a deliberate and premeditated military provocation carefully prepared by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to heighten tension in our country and to light the fuse of a new war. Nevertheless, having committed the bestial and barbarous act of brutally killing fishermen by shelling our peaceful fishing boat, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has conducted false propaganda, babbling about an engagement with an unidentified mysterious boat and about an armed spy boat. This is brazen sophistry made by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to conceal its true color as a human butcher and as a war maniac.

The bestial and barbarous act of killing fishermen and of sinking a boat by shelling a peaceful fishing boat on the open sea is totally the direct product of the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, who are frantically running amok to break and violate the Armistice Agreement and to provoke a new war.

Facing serious political chaos and a crisis in the flames of the resolute anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean students and people from all walks of life and of the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision, the U.S. imperialists and puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan are trying to make a breakthrough by provoking a war under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. As a matter of fact, unusual phenomena in South Korea clearly show that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to provoke a war have reached a very grave phase.

Recently, operational tactical plans have been reorganized as a whole in South Korea to comply with the U.S. imperialists' offensive strategy; puppet army troops have been reorganized into offensive-type ones with the increase of these troops to more than 1 million forces that include 180,000 commando unit members; and more than 80 to 90 percent of U.S. forces and puppet army troops have been deployed forward in areas near the Military Demarcation Line so that they can be committed to offensive tactical operations at any time. It is well known to the world that heavy weapons have been introduced into the Demilitarized Zone south of the Military Demarcation Line, that underground tunnels have been dug with the purpose of invading the northern half of the Republic, and that a large Air Force base has been built in the Chunchon area near the Military Demarcation Line.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has much more brazenly carried out war maneuvers after conspiratorially and criminally discussing the matter of completing war preparations before 1988 by holding a consultative security meeting with the bosses of the U.S. military. Warmongers, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, have daily babbled about the completion of a wartime system and about the stockpiling of war materiel.

Even before concluding the criminal and large-scale "Team Spirit-86" military exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique staged a provocative war exercise called "Ttanbol-86" by mobilizing more than 3 million puppet army, police, homeland reservist, and militia troops. Following this, they staged another war exercise called "Piho-86" in Kangwon Province, South Korea. Not satisfied with this, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is raving that starting in May, it will mobilize fighter planes and armored cars as well as puppet army troops in the civil defense drill which is designed for the South Korean residents and will develop the program for the people's behavior in wartime. By revising for the worse the present regulations on physical examination for conscription, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has paved a way toward conscripting those who have contracted skin disease. In addition to this, it is carrying out a blood-donating campaign on a large scale.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have recently carried out espionage by much more frequently infiltrating spy planes into the skies over our territory than ever before. This shows that the rascals are maneuvering in a premeditated manner to heighten tension in our country and to light the fuse of war.

The unusual movements in South Korea are ones that could only be carried out on the eve of provoking a war. This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, including Chon Tu-hwan, might provoke an aggressive war against the northern half of our Republic at any moment. At this crucial moment, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique committed a grave armed provocation on the open sea against us. This shows that this provocation is a military provocation that had been prepared and planned beforehand.

With surging hatred and resentment, our people and the peace-loving people of the world are resolutely denouncing the premeditated maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to provoke a war.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is boisterously babbling about a spy boat after committing an unpardonable crime against heaven and man, it cannot reduce its crime by using such a trick. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's crime of launching an armed attack against a peaceful fishing boat and of killing our fishermen by subserviently following the U.S. imperialists' war policy should never be pardoned, and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will pay a very dear price.

Nampo Fishery Station Rally

SK281159 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] A rally of the employees of the Nampo Fishery Station to denounce the piracy of the South Korean puppet clique in shelling our peaceful fishing boat on the high seas of the East Sea, killing the fishermen and sinking the boat, was held on the spot on 27 April.

The site of the rally was filled with the surging rage and indignation of the participants at the beastly piracy of the South Korean puppet clique, which shelled and sank our peaceful fishing boat and killed the fishermen. The rally began with the singing of the "Guerrilla March." (Yim Sung-mok), the manager, spoke first at the rally.

[Begin (Yim Sung-mok) recording] As has already been reported, at approximately 1600 on 24 April, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique committed a beastly piracy of shelling, on the high seas, the peaceful fishing boat "Trawler No 1,390" belonging to Kosong Fishery Station which was returning to its home port after finishing a distant fishing operation, killing the valuable fishermen, seriously wounding four of them, and sinking the fishing boat.

All the employees of the Nampo Fishery Station are overwhelmed with surging indignation at the South Korean puppets' antinational act incurring the wrath of both heaven and man. At this site of the rally, filled with surging hatred and a feeling of revenge against the provokers, I, in the name of the employees of the Nampo Fishery Station, express my deep condolences to the fishermen who were killed by the vicious bullets of the enemy.

The devilish barbarity of the South Korean puppet clique, which killed our valuable fishermen and sank the fishing boat, cannot be justified by any sophism, and they cannot be freed from responsibility for the brigandish piracy.

The South Korean puppets sank our peaceful fishing boat by launching a surprise attack on it with a warship, and are staging a mean farce of forgery by recklessly branding those on board with the infamy of being spies, saying that it was an armed spy boat. This is part of their premeditated maneuvers of intrigue against our Republic, and it is a reckless playing with fire to lead the situation to the brink of war.

With the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Olympic Games approaching, they raved about an impending threat of southward invasion and frenziedly conducted war rackets. However, as the falsity of this tactic was exposed to the world, they devised such a mean act, taking advantage of the opportunity of hosting the general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees in Seoul, participated in by many people from many countries of the world, to show to the participants in a concrete way that a real threat from the North exists. This is a stereotyped tactic they consistently employ. Whenever they have complicated problems and political crises, they place the blame on us, loudly conducting anti-Republic rackets, and commit shocking provocative incidents and piracy, raving, without exception, about the North's provocation and spy boats.

In the past, they collided into our peaceful fishing boat with a warship, sank it, and said that it was a spy boat. They brutally shelled and sank our peaceful fishing boat with a warship when it became lost on the sea route because of mechanical trouble while it was fishing in the seas off Wonsan; the fishing boat had sent a distress signal, having drifted toward the south.

Despite this, they issued a so-called announcement by the Counterinfiltration Operations Command, saying that they sank an armed spy boat dispatched by us.

The criminal act committed by the South Korean puppets is causing great indignation among the people at home and abroad. In the name of the employees of the Nampo Fishery Station, I resolutely denounce, with surging national indignation, the barbarous act of murder [sallyuk] by the South Korean puppet clique, which shelled the peaceful fishing boat, killed our fishermen, and sank the fishing boat, as an intolerable criminal act aimed at aggravating tension in Korea, destroying peace, and frustrating North-South dialogue. [chanting of slogans]

Comrades, it is the U.S. imperialist aggressors that are encouraging the South Korean puppets to the brigandish piracy and controlling them behind the scenes. The U.S. imperialists openly encouraged the puppets to the two Koreas plot of permanent division early in the 1970's, saying that they would support them with the force of arms, when the channel for a dialogue between the North and South was opened, heightening the atmosphere for reunification among the South Korean people. When North-South dialogue resumed in various channels in recent years by our sincere effort, heightening the demand for peace and peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists committed the military provocations such as the Panmunjom shooting incident, while intentionally expanding the maneuvers for arms buildup and war exercises.

In order to prevent developments similar to those of the Philippines in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are devising various forms of sinister plots.

Recently, the haughty and arrogant U.S. imperialists recklessly trampled on the elementary rule of international law against the Libyan people, fiercely bombed Tripoli, the capital of Libya, sending tens of fighter-bombers. Today, in our country, they are committing provocations in the form of brigandish acts of piracy.

The U.S. imperialists, having committed a frenzied landing operation to invade the northern half of the Republic in the adventurous "Team Spirit-86" nuclear war exercise which they conducted with the South Korean puppets, are leading the situation to the eve of a war today by having the puppets shell us directly. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should not commit a foolish act of attempting to find a way out on the road of aggression and war, and should not perpetrate a reckless military provocation of digging their own grave.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of strength will not frighten our people. Our people love peace and do not want war, but if the imperialists recklessly provoke us and threaten us, we will never tolerate it but will retaliate against them a hundred- and a thousand-fold.

The South Korean puppets should apologize to the nation for the crime of inflicting an armed attack on the peaceful fishing boat in broad daylight, killing the fishermen and sinking the boat, and should sternly punish the criminals responsible for the incident.

We resolutely warn that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets seek war and confrontation, despite our repeated warnings, and continue aggression and provocations against us, they will be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. The U.S. imperialists should stop the maneuvers for aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic, and immediately withdraw from South Korea.

Our people and KPA will continue to watch every move of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with high vigilance and resolutely crush the provokers' plot.

Comrades, the acute situation, in which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets barbarously killed our valuable revolutionary fighters, leading the situation in the country to the brink of a war, demands that all the employees of our fishery station unite around the party more firmly than ever before and accelerate revolution and construction more vigorously. In conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation, all the employees should maintain an alert and mobilized posture and attain the task of catching fish set for us this year ahead of schedule.

There will always be victory and glory in the future of our people vigorously struggling for a just cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il. Let us all firmly be united around the great leader and the dear leader and wage a more vigorous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the complete victory of socialism, and the ultimate perfection of the chuche revolutionary cause. [chanting of slogans] [end recording]

Skipper, Naval Officer Comment

SK281027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- The piracy committed by the South Korean puppet clique against our peaceful fishing boat in the open sea east of Korea has evoked bitter hatred and resentment from our people.

Kim Pong-yong, a skipper of the Mundok Fishery Station, South Pyongan Province, said: The South Korean puppets are carrying on a false propaganda about a "spy boat" and so on and hurling slanders at us after killing our fishermen and sinking the peaceful fishing boat by shelling it. This is their habitual ruse of reversing black and white.

Kim Hong-myong, chairman of the Songhwa county, South Hwanghae Province, Cooperative Farm Management Committee, said: They attempted to kidnap the peaceful fishing boat by attacking it and finally committed the barbarity of killing fisherman and sinking the boat by shelling it. This is a brigandism which can be committed only by the ignorant military gangsters who are indifferent to international law and fellow-countrymen.

Cho Hon, senior sub-lieutenant of the KPA Navy, pointed out that the barbarity committed by the South Korean puppet clique this time coincided with various forms of war exercises against the northern half of our Republic. With bitter hatred at them, our seamen are strengthening combat readiness and capabilities to crush them at one blow, if they fall upon us.

Our each-a-match-for-a-hundred Navy men will surely punish the murderers, he declared.

KPA OFFICER Comments

SK290231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0006 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Upon receiving the report that the South Korean puppet clique killed our fishermen and sunk their peaceful fishing boat by perpetrating naval gunfire at it on 24 April, our people and the people's army soldiers are overwhelmed with surging indignation against this.

Comrade Dim Su-chol, officer of the KPA, said as follows:

[Begin recording] Receiving the report that on 24 April the South Korean puppet Army committed the barbarous piracy of killing our fishermen and sinking their peaceful fishing boat on the high seas by perpetrating naval gunfire on it as it was returning after a fishing operation, our people's army soldiers are now seething with surging indignation over this.

That day, the rascals mobilized battle ships of the South Korean puppet Navy and attempted to kidnap our peaceful fishing boat which was returning on the high seas. When our fishing boat continued on its course, the South Korean battle ships launched indiscriminate naval gunfire at the boat and sank it on the high seas.

This is indeed an intolerable brigandish piracy. How can a boat making a voyage on the high seas be the target of abduction? How can it become the target of naval gunfire?

This incident is not only part of the new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, but is also a calculated military provocation to further aggravate North-South confrontation. This is also a flagrant violation of the international law.

The entire nation and the peace-loving people of the world unanimously want the resumption, at the earliest possible date, of the North-South dialogue, which has been suspended because of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, and its smooth progress so that peace can be preserved on the Korean peninsula and a new aspect for its peaceful reunification can be opened.

However, the South Korean puppets have further perpetrated the acts dampening the atmosphere of dialogue and running counter to dialogue with each passing day. Their maneuvers running counter to dialogue have been more clearly revealed in the fact that they are viciously inspiring anticommunist confrontation by spreading such false propaganda as hindrance of the Olympics and armed southward invasion.

The rascals have repeated such false propaganda that, in the summer season, there would be a southward invasion utilizing the summer foliage and in the winter season there would be a southward invasion from the north crossing the frozen Imjin River. However, such summers and winters have already passed many times. And yet, there has been no armed provocation or surprise attack from the North thus far. This is a fact already known to the world.

The rascals are now desperately perpetrating the rackets of war and anticommunist confrontation, linking them with us. This is aimed at blocking the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people and at patching up the crisis in their rule created in the wake of the downfall of Marcos in the Philippines.

The South Korean puppets should look straight at the reality and should not run wild at random.

Our people's army soldiers are now filled with the firm determination to retaliate against the rascals with the burning feelings of hostility against them and are keenly watching every act of the rascals.

The South Korean puppet clique should bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their grave atrocity of having killed our fishermen and sunken our fishing boat. [end recording]

Student at Pyongyang Rally

SK290343 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Speech by Chong Chon-su, representative of students, at the Pyongyang City mass rally held at the Central Workers Hall on the afternoon of 26 April -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: The bestial act of piracy which the South Korean puppets have committed against our peaceful fishing boat is now arousing the seething indignation of all youths, students, and people of the northern half of the Republic. Nowhere in the world have we seen such a brigandish act of indiscriminately firing at a peaceful fishing boat in broad daylight, killing its fishermen and sinking it.

Today, even among the countries with different nations and social systems, the free navigation of the vessels is guaranteed on the high seas, regardless of the countries which the vessels belong to. At the same time, ships in distress are rescued and safely returned with regard to the humanitarian stand. This is an acknowledged international law.

However, machine guns and rocket guns were fired at a peaceful fishing boat of the same nation, thus relentlessly sinking it and killing its fishermen. Such an act of piracy which the South Korean puppets have committed is an outrageous bestial act which is unpardonable from the viewpoint of the nationa, from the viewpoint of humanitarianism, and from the viewpoint of the requirement of the international law.

Availing myself of this opportunity, with the seething national indignation, I sternly denounce the shameless treachery against the nation by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which has committed an unpardonable crime by sinking our peaceful fishing boat and killing its fishermen, and has committed a dual crime by misleading the public opinion by describing it as a spy boat. [shouting of slogans]

It was not the first time that the South Korean puppet clique has committed such an act of piracy. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's hostile provocation against our peaceful fishing boat, the vicious slanders against us like the ones staged by a thief crying "stop thief," and the continuing anticomunist propaganda are all outrageous schemes to strangle the spirit of the growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization waged by the South Korean youths, students, and people, to divert their attention elsewhere, and to bridge over their political crisis.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is presently filled with uneasiness and fear, because of the political situation at home and abroad which is becoming increasingly unfavorable to it with each passing day. Thus, it is persisting in the gun-and-bayonet politics in order to thwart the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people. At the same time, it is trying to win over the favor of the youths, students, and people by seeking the politics of placation and by putting up the signboard of the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games. However, nothing has opened a way out for the dictator in crisis. Being driven into a corner, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out by raving as though the threat of southward invasion is imminent. What traitors they are!

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has now completely thrown off its mask which has been used to conceal its nature by babbling about dialogue and reunification. It is now openly instigating the war of northward invasion. Even the dialogue between the North and the South has been abandoned, and largre war exercises are continuing in collusion with the outside force, thus threatening us with the force of arms and bringing the situation of the country to the brink of war. We must counter this with due vigilance.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must squarely look at the trend of the times and act with discretion. They must stop the fascist act of suppressing the South Korean youths, students, and people and must make an apology to the nation for the act of piracy committed against our peaceful fishing boat and its fishermen. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring must act with discretion. There is a limit to endurance and generosity. If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan continue to persist in anticomunist stratagem in order to gain something, they will only face even stronger denunciation from our people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, and will be subject to due punishment for their criminal acts. [shouting of slogans]

If the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan continue to play with fire in defiance of our warning, they will eventually die in the flames of the fire lit by themselves.

Countering the prevailing tense situation, our youths and students will more firmly prepare themselves as the revolutionary warriors boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and will make full combat preparations to defend the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution from the invasion of the enemies. [applause and shouting of slogans]

U.S. ASSERTIONS ON SECURITY THREAT REJECTED

SK270945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA) -- Reagan and other top-level officials of the U.S. Administration allege that Nicaragua and Libya pose a "threat" to the United States and there is someone's "threat of southward invasion" on the Korean peninsula, spreading the false rumor that these countries infringe upon the security of the United States. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: The ever-looming aggressive threat of the U.S. Armed Forces, not speak of the moves of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries backed by the United States, has brought the situation of Nicaragua to the extreme pitch of strain.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who staged military maneuvers by taking dozens of warships to the territorial waters of Libya and frequently infringe upon the sovereignty of the country and recently carried out brigandish bombings on its capital.

They keep over 40,000 strong aggression troops in South Korea and ceaselessly stage such maneuvers as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises against the northern half of the republic.

It is not the United States which is subjected to a threat but the countries which the U.S. imperialists allege "threaten" the United States. It is a brigandish protestation reminding us of a thief crying "stop thief" to accuse others of "threat" while they themselves are threatening others.

How can these countries be a "threat" to the United States, being hardly a match to it either in the size of the population or in Armed Forces and not bordering on it. The U.S. imperialists' outcry over "threat" means their own aggression.

STUDENT UNREST CONTINUES ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES**Military Training Protested**

OW251025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 25 KYODO -- A group of 400 students of Seoul National University held a rally on the school campus here Friday to protest military training on the frontline. But they were dispersed by riot police, according to sources close to a student organization.

Students at the prestigious school in the capital have been demonstrating against the military training since they decided to boycott it Tuesday. The training is set to begin Monday.

Students at Kongug University, also in Seoul, also rallied against the military training Thursday and Friday.

Sungkyunkwang Suspends Classes

SK250033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Sungkyunkwang University which originally decided to suspend classes for three days from yesterday is expected to call off the decision today.

The campus is returning to normal as about 900 riot policemen who moved into the school Wednesday afternoon to disperse student demonstrators withdrew from the campus around 11:45 p.m. yesterday at the request of the school authorities. About 250 students who held rallies at the campus also dispersed and returned home aboard buses provided by the school early this morning.

The private university originally decided to close the school until tomorrow following the violence that stemmed from the boycott of the mandatory field training by some of the male sophomores. The university students held on-campus rallies and rejected the midterm exams since Monday, demanding the withdrawal of conscription notices issued to 10 of the 12 sophomores who rejected the six-day training at a forward base.

Assuming the responsibility for the aggravated situation, university president Cho Chwa-ho has disclosed his intention to step down.

The rally on Wednesday afternoon was the most violent. More than 1,000 students clashed with about 1,500 riot policemen who charged into the campus to disperse the demonstrators who shattered about 250 windows and other furniture inside some offices.

Meanwhile, Alexander Arvizu, second secretary and a vice consul of the U.S. Embassy, visited the university yesterday afternoon for talks with a school information officer.

Conscription authorities issued the conscription notices to the 10 students for draft to the armed services soon after they boycotted the training that started on April 7. This in turn led students to boycott midterm exams and hold violent rallies. The field training is mandatory for sophomores in accordance with Article 49 of the Military Service Law and Article 119 of the Implementation Decree to the Education Law.

Government on Military Service

SK250037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday made it clear that no revision is being considered in the current military training required of all male sophomores as part of the regular curriculum. In accordance with the existing regulations, any student who refuses the compulsory six-day in-camp drill on frontline military units will be subject to a physical checkup, a prior step for conscription, the ministry said.

Seoul Students, Police Clash

SK271404 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Yang Sang-hun, social department reporter, from the "Reporter" Pocketbook column]

[Excerpts] It was at 1:00 on 25 April when more than 10 students of Seoul University were walking toward the student hall, putting their arms around each other's shoulder and singing a song, "taking the vanguard..." At 1250, some 100 students gathered on a vacant lot near the central library, and a meeting was soon held. When a student read a printed material vehemently denouncing foreign forces, other students chanted, "Let us restore the country, which fell because of a pro-U.S. stand, by opposing the United States." Through fierce student demonstrations, anti-U.S. slogans have drastically increased both in kind and quantity. Expressions in these slogans have become much more vehement. Without heeding the meeting held there, many students passed by the scene to attend their afternoon classes.

Slogans reading in bold letters, "Let us overthrow fascism and banish the U.S. imperialists" were posted everywhere -- in the library building; on pillars; and at the liberal arts, sociology, and engineering colleges. Five to 10 students were standing in front of these slogans. Most of them left the scene after quickly reading these slogans. Some of the students copied these slogans in their notebooks.

Meanwhile, the number of students increased to more than 400. Police forces were deployed immediately. When combat policemen clad in riot gear approached from all directions in rows, holding shields in front of them, students began to throw rocks and Molotov cocktails. The campus was soon engulfed in great chaos. The students' battle cry, sounds of exploding tear bombs, and the sounds of footsteps of those who were chasing and those being chased could be heard, more than 1,000 students in the central library and many students in class watched this scene through the windows. When the scene was restored to normal some 10 minutes later, policemen remained everywhere on the campus.

When police forces withdrew from the campus, more than 200 students gathered again on a vacant lot near the central library and held a meeting to burn an effigy of Uncle Sam, the symbol of the United States. A few students who led this meeting held two placards on which anti-U.S. slogans were written. A student who participated in this meeting said abruptly that the authorities had issued an instruction to close down the school. Excited by this remark, students rushed toward the school administration building. Ignoring the efforts of the chief of the student department to deter them, they threw rocks and Molotov cocktails at the second floor of this building. A few windows were broken. As was the case in previous instances, police forces rushed to the scene; rocks flew; and tear bombs were fired. When the situation was restored to normal at 1800, post-holding professors, including the university president, treaded heavily into the conference room, and the door of the room closed behind them.

2 Set Selves on Fire in Protest

HK280408 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 28 (AFP) -- Two university students set themselves ablaze here Monday during a fierce anti-government demonstration and one later threw himself off a three-storey building, witnesses said. Hospital sources said that the condition of both students was grave and unconfirmed reports said that one of them was dead.

The two, whose identities were not immediately known, doused themselves with petrol before the self-immolation bid, the witnesses said. One threw himself off a three-storey building when police tried to arrest him, they added.

The incident occurred as about 300 students from Seoul National University [SNU] demonstrated outside the SNU campus against the system of compulsory week-long military training which they were scheduled to start today. The anti-military training movement started last week while students were mounting anti-government protests to support the opposition party's campaign for an early presidential election by popular vote.

About 2,300 other students Monday went by bus from here to what is known as the front-line area to undergo the military training which is included in the university curriculum.

Police rounded up 123 students Sunday when they sought to dramatise their opposition to the forcible military training by trying to occupy the SNU medical collage library in downtown using petrol bombs.

Student leaders carried tracts opposing what the students said was the U.S. move to turn South Korea into "a nuclear arms base," -- a slogan similar to claims made by the North Korean regime, police said.

Anti-U.S. Committee Formed

SK280948 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 Apr 86 p 11

[Text] While staging a demonstration on 16 April, Soeul National University [SNU] students issued a statement that they will organize a special committee to totally refuse to enter frontline army units and to exert a death-defying effort to prevent the U.S. imperialists from militarizing the Korean peninsula.

This special committee will be chaired by the chairman of the General Federation of Student Associations. The vice chairmen of this committee will be the planning department chief of the General Federation of Student Associations and the chairman of the Antiwar and Antinuclear Fighting Committee which is under the control of the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Fighting Committee for Achieving Independence and Democracy.

Through a resolution, the special committee has advanced a 9-point demand. Some of the demands say, "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists who have hindered the unification of the people," "The Yankee's mercenary unit commander should destroy himself," "Abolish the Armistice Agreement and sign a peace agreement," and "Abolish colonial and slavery education and win back a national university."

The following is the text of a resolution adopted on 23 April by the chairmen of Colleges of Liberal Arts, Sociology, Natural Science, Engineering, and normal [teachers] and management colleges:

We firmly believe that the struggle of SNU fellow students, who were admitted in 1985, to totally refuse to enter frontline army units and to exert a death-defying effort to prevent the U.S. imperialists from turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear base will become a historic event making the hearts of the U.S. imperialists thump.

This struggle is a large-scale anti-U.S. mass struggle that will increase burning enmity toward the U.S. imperialists -- the cause of colonial vice [mosun] on the Korean peninsula. This struggle will provide an opportunity for building a monument in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve independence and democracy with the participation of not only sophomores but also all fellow students of the Kwanak campus [nickname for SNU].

We the group of the chairmen of the student associations of colleges, ardently support the movement to refuse to enter frontline army units to receive Yankee mercenary training, which has been briskly discussed and adopted by SNU students who were admitted in 1985. We also pledge to carry out this movement to the end in a responsible manner as member of the special measure committee.

Ministry To Halt Illegal Groups

SK290037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Ministry of Education is preparing concrete steps against radical student activist groups in college campuses which it said are responsible for many of recent violent campus protests. The ministry step followed Minister Son Chae-sok's instruction yesterday morning to Chang Pyong-kyu, director of the ministry's Education Policy Bureau.

Son was said to have told Chang to work out measures to break off the illegal campus organizations which Son was quoted as saying "are competitively violent in their acts." Son issued the instruction after receiving a briefing from Chang about rallies at Seoul National University (SNU).

Son also urged colleges and universities to be stricter in applying school regulations to stem the organizations which allegedly have led numerous violent demonstrations "in the pretext of democratic movement."

The minister also expressed deep concern about the fact the students' protests these days are becoming increasingly antigovernment, as are evident in their slogans such as calling for boycott of a military training.

Among the "radical" campus organizations cited by the ministry are "Minmintu" and "Chamintu" whose members are said to be dedicated to "fight for democracy against military fascism and imperialism." The two organizations are virtual predecessors of two defunct radical campus organizations, "Sammintu" and "Chonhangnyon."

Meanwhile, the ministry plans to instruct colleges and universities to shorten summer vacation, if necessary, to compensate for classes cancelled by students protests. The schools must abide by the regulation stipulating they should provide a minimum of 16 hours of classes to students each semester per credit hour.

Seven colleges and universities, including the SNU, Songgyungwan and Kyongpuk National Universities, have already been behind their class schedule this semester because of violent protests. A high ministry official said he would like to make it clear that students' term papers or reports will not be recognized as substitutes for the lost class hours.

Ways To Counter Violence Studied

SK290914 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) -- The government is studying various ways to counter violent student demonstrations, which it feels are becoming more radical and anti-government in nature, according to the prosecutor's office. Some of the slogans chanted by university students in recent demonstrations contained anti-state and anti-American elements.

Students at Seoul National University and Sungkyunkwan University have staged violent rallies both on and off campus, protesting the compulsory military training exercise for sophomores. The demonstrations are led by radical students who refuse to carry out their military duty, the prosecutor's office reported.

The office has ordered police to investigate what elements are behind the student protests. It is holding consultations with concerned authorities concerning the anti-U.S. slogans chanted by the so-called "chamin-tu," also known as the "committee for anti-Americanism, anti-fascism and democracy."

The anti-U.S. slogans are much more extremist than the slogans chanted by other student organizations, according to the prosecutor's office. Among the anti-American slogans are "Yankee go home" and "abolish the Korean-U.S. security treaty."

The prosecution plans to apply the national security law to the students who master-minded the radical demonstrations and to investigate them after they are placed under formal arrest.

Anti-U.S. Attitude Viewed

SK290046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Slogans of some college students are becoming more radical and violent, raising concern of the people who believe nothing is more important than the national security under the current reality encompassing the country.

Anti-U.S. slogans are heard more often and louder among radical collegians as of late, raising doubt they might be wirepulled by hostile antistate elements behind the scenes. Rallies held at Songgyungwan University last Thursday and at Seoul National University Friday were vivid examples. A placard hung out at Songgyungwan called for the boycott of a field training by sophomores, terming it as "a mercenary training for Yankees."

Their logical reasoning for such a shocking allegation is unclear. However, the slogan referred to is a fine indication measuring the extent of biased view the radical students have toward Americans who, in fact, are playing a vital role in the defense of the country against the hostile regime beyond the truce zone.

At the Seoul National University campus the next day, about 300 students were holding a rally to denounce the field training.

Adopting what they called a letter of warning to President Reagan, the students burnt an effigy of the American leader.

Public criticism is severe against the students. A 45-year-old Seoul office worker said anti-American sentiments will only make the Communist regime in the north extremely happy. "What will happen if our defense posture is weakened as a result of such a reckless assertions? There will be another southward invasion from the north."

He said the week-long field training has been in effect for years and rejecting it cannot be justified in light of the clear need for arming youths with stronger sense of national security.

The SNU rally was said to be spearheaded by members of two new radical student groups called "Chamintu" and Minmintu." The former is committed to "fighting for anti-American and antifascist and for democracy," while the latter was intended to "fight for anti-imperial and antimilitary fascism." These two groups were said to have been organized in March.

Chamintu believes the current government is simply "a puppet of the American imperialism" and insists "popular reforms can be achieved by overthrowing the American imperialism." Chamintu is also critical of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. It claimed in the March 20 issue of its organ Haebang Sonon (Declaration on Liberation) that "opportunistic strategy designed to deceive the people by conservatives, including members of the New Korea Democratic Party, should be thoroughly exposed."

The most alarming point in the radical student activities is anti-Americanism. Such a trend has first come into public attention since the arson in April of 1982 at the U.S. Cultural Center in the southern port city of Pusan. But the anti-Americanism, advocated by just a minority of student activists, failed to attract major public attention until two recent incidents. The two episodes are the May 1985 seizure of the USIS building in Seoul by a group of radical students and the occupation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Seoul just six months later.

The anti-American slogans cited by the student activists are simply shocking to ordinary citizens. Among their phrases are "the greatest enemy of people, the American imperialists" and "Team Spirit Exercise, the training of military hoodlums." These slogans were carried in the second edition of the "Haebang Sonon."

But most worrisome is the ideological base of the students which resembles the Communist ideology.

More recently, two candidates for the presidency of the Seoul National University's student council expressed their opposition to Team Spirit, the annual Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, and demanded meeting between student representatives from south and north Korea.

At the Songgyungwan University, some student leaders declared the university campus as "a liberalized zone." Their claim manifests that they attempted to use the school campus as a "base for social revolution in the Communist style."

The Songgyungwan campus protest which was the most violent of the campus demonstrations so far this year was found to have been led by the "Minmintu." The campus protest eventually resulted in a brief campus closure, an unprecedented incident since the start of the current Fifth Republic in 1981.

Minmintu claimed the boycott of the college students' military training which was the main issue of the campus protest was a form of the popular struggle against the government. As shown in the second edition of the "Minjok Minju Sonon," an underground SNU publication, they claim that the opposition to the military training is also a form of struggle against becoming "mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists" and "private Army of military fascists."

The two radical student organizations seemed to differ on their objectives in launching the campaign against military training. The "Minmintu" has set its goal in toppling down the government through the boycott while "Chamintu" has been aiming at anti-Americanism as shown in its claim for "withdrawal of the American troops from the Korean peninsula."

Opposition Not in Support

SK290909 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's opposition leaders Tuesday discussed the recent violent demonstrations staged by radical student activists. The discussion took place in the second session of "The People's Liaison Organization for Democratization" at the Memorial Hall in Downtown Seoul, which was established in commemoration of the Centennial of Christianity in Korea.

Seven opposition leaders, including Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Kim Tae-chung said in a statement that the participants declared that they do not support or agree with the proposals made by radical students. He also expressed grave concern about the extremist slogans and demands made by a small group of student activists. "The extremist demands are likely to fail to obtain support from the people because the majority of people do not support the radical students," Kim said.

NO TAE-U WARNS DEMOCRACY DRIVE NOT TO GO TOO FAR

OW241305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 24 KYODO -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Thursday he will not tolerate "group action (seeking more democracy) if it goes beyond a limit." This is the most serious concern expressed by a top DJP leader in recent memory about the growing national campaign for democratic reform, constitutional amendments and direct presidential election.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which is associated with prominent dissident Kim Tae-chung, has been leading the national campaign. Students and teachers at some colleges and universities have also joined the democracy movement.

The ruling party and government of President Chon Tu-hwan have rejected a call for direct presidential election, saying the next president should be elected indirectly by the electoral college set up under the present constitution. Chon has repeatedly said he will step down in 1988 after a single, seven-year term of office as stipulated by the constitution.

Opposition sources said No's warning signals a tough posture by the government against the growing voice for democratic reform.

Democratization of south Korea will be a major topic of discussion when Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong meets U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Seoul early next month, the sources added.

NKDP TO ASK DISSIDENTS NOT TO HOLD STREET RALLIES

SK250019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party will ask dissident groups not to engage in street demonstrations at the time of the party's future rallies for the constitutional amendment movement.

NDP president Yi Min-u said yesterday that he would meet with dissident leaders to discuss ways of preventing radical anti-government demonstrations from taking place after the party's provincial rallies. The opposition party has held largescale gatherings of partisans to form local centers for the constitutional amendment movement in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and Taejon.

On such occasions some dissident groups, in alliance with student activists, staged anti-government demonstrations and a number of students were arrested by the police.

At a meeting of party leaders yesterday, the vice presidents, suggested that Yi meet dissident leaders, including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who heads a type of federation of dissident groups. The NDP also decided to send letters to the chairman of local chapters to spur the ongoing signature-gathering campaign for constitutional revision. The party set the goal of collecting signatures from one million people by the end of this month.

GOVERNMENT, DJP DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

SK260057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party discussed the overall political situation in a meeting of top-ranking officials at Chongwadae yesterday. Participants included Prime Minister No Sin-yong and senior presidential aides from the government side and chairman No Tae-u and secretary general Chong Sun-tok from the party.

They were said to have discussed "overall domestic developments" during the past few weeks such as the opposition campaign for constitutional revision, some professors' "declarations" about the current situation, latest campus problems and false rumors spreading about the stock market.

After the meeting, which lasted for about two hours, the DJP chairman called a special meeting of leading party officers at the party headquarters.

Spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po told reporters after the meeting that the government and the party held a "consultation session" in the morning. "Party chairman No made detailed explanations on overall domestic developments during the President's European tour. The government side briefed party officials on the results of the presidential tour," the spokesman said.

Asked if any substantial decisions were made at the meeting on the latest situation, the spokesman said, "There is no more I can say."

As to overnight rumors which caused a sudden slump in stock prices, he flatly said, "Rumors are just rumors."

After the meeting at No's office, secretary general Chong and floor leader Yi Se-ki held an exclusive meeting at Yi's office for about 20 minutes. Emerging from the get-together, Chong told reporters, "There is nothing for you to be alerted about."

The government and the party will hold this month's policy consultation session Tuesday possibly to finalize countersteps against the recent anti-government moves being activated among religious circles, professors and other associations. Party sources said that the DJP will present its own programs to tackle the current difficult situation stemming from the opposition camp's demand for the revision of the Constitution within this year.

The sources said that the DJP maintains its strict position on the core question of the constitutional revision, which is to protect the current law until 1988 and start debate on its revision in 1989. But the party will lay major emphasis on resuming negotiations with the opposition camp over the proposed establishment of a special House committee on the Constitution at the earliest possible date, they said.

The party is determined to get tough with students and professors if their activities "go beyond the limit," the sources said.

NKDP, OTHER DISSIDENT GROUPS DISCUSS COOPERATION

SK260101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the main opposition party and other dissident groups yesterday huddled together to discuss ways of beefing up mutual cooperation in the struggle for "democratization." In the meeting at the Christian Centennial Building at Chongno 5-ga, they agree to invigorate the activities of the Liaison Organization for the Democratization, which combines most dissident bodies. Their gathering was the first since the inception of the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional revision by the New Korea Democratic Party two months ago.

The participants were NDP advisor Kim Yong-sam and dissident leaders Kim Tae-chung, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Ham Sok-hon, Pak Hyong-kyu, Yi Ton-myong, Song Kon-ho, Kye Hun-che and Paek Ki-wan. NDP president Yi Min-u was absent as he was attending an NDP rally in Yesan, Chungchong-namdo. But he sent a secretary to convey his intention to "follow any decision at the meeting."

After the 90-minute meeting, Rev. Mun, who acted as the spokesman for the gathering, said that they agreed to "positively" cooperate in the NDP's future rallies to form local centers for the constitutional amendment movement. He revealed that he was asked Thursday by NDP president Yi and advisor Kim to persuade members of dissident groups not to stage street demonstration after the NDP rallies. However, he added that "it is natural that the democratic force can make its own demand for constitutional change after the NDP's rallies."

Asked about his group's position on the Constitution, the leader of the Democratic Unification and Mass Movement Union, said that "we seek the abolition, not the revision, of the current Constitution which denies even the people's right to petition."

NKDP HOLDS RALLY TO INAUGURATE CHONGJU CHAPTER

SK280206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Chongju, Korea, April 28 (YONHAP) -- Main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Sunday held a major political rally, calling for constitutional amendments, in this provincial city about 105 kilometers south of Seoul.

The NKDP inaugurated its sixth provincial chapter of the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Changes to pave the way for direct, popular election of the Republic's president.

In an address to the indoor rally, Yi Min-u, NKDP president, urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to accept its demand for constitutional revision as soon as possible. The NKDP's signature campaign for constitutional amendments it began on Feb. 12 is spreading throughout the country, he said.

Kim Yong-sam, advisor to the opposition party, renewed his call for a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, together with Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy to discuss the present political situation facing the country.

The NKDP adopted a seven-point resolution, calling for the government to accept its bid for constitutional amendments in 1986. The resolution also called for the release of dissident prisoners and their reinstatement, and popular participation into an ongoing campaign to boycott the payment of television viewers' fees to the Korea Broadcasting System.

Following the rally, NKDP members marched about one kilometer to their Chongju headquarters.

The opposition party already held similar rallies in major cities, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and Taejon.

FORMER DRP MEMBERS AMEND CHARTER TO FORM PARTY

SK270120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The "Fraternity Club for National Revival," made up of the followers of the late president Pak Chong-hui, yesterday changed its charter to assume the form of a political party. The revised charter provided that the organization can establish branches in local areas and abroad.

About 200 people attended the special general meeting where the charter was amended. They included some members of the Korean National Party, which is mainly composed of the former members of Pak's Democratic Republican Party.

REPORTAGE ON CHON'S VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

For YONHAP and DPA reportage on the visit of President Chon Tu-hwan to the FRG, including his talks with FRG President Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Han-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 25 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CHON'S SWITZERLAND VISIT

For an AFP report on the 'private visit' of President Chon Tu-hwan to Switzerland, see the Switzerland section of the 25 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CHON'S VISIT TO FRANCE

For AFP and YONHAP reportage on the visit of President Chon Tu-hwan to France, including his talks with French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac, see the France section of the 28 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BATMONH, SODNOM GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

OW290005 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1701 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural J. Batmonh and Chairman of the MPR Council of Minister D. Sodnom have sent a message of greetings to their counterparts B. Karmal and S.A. Keshtmand on the occasion of Afghanistan's national day -- the 8th anniversary of the Paril Revolution.

The telegramme says that while decisively repulsing the armed aggression of imperialist reactionaries and their accomplaices, the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have been carrying out deep socio-economic transformations and steadily advancing along the road of progress. Indeed, the Mongolian people and the entire progressive mankind are proud of their successes.

The Mongolian public highly estimates and fully approves the fact that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pursuing an active foreign policy, contributes to the strengthening of peace and security of nations and sets forth realistic initiatives aimed at peaceful settlement of the tense situation taken shape around the country.

The message of greetings expresses the confidence that the traditional relations between the two countries will further strengthen and deepen in line with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DRA, in the interests of the Mongolian and Afghan peoples.

TUMENDELGER COMMENTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

OW261033 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1414 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth is significant in the sense that it is clebrated when the whole of mankind lives under the deep impression left by the 27th CPSU Congress, which made a tremendous contribution to the creative development of Marzism-Leninism in the contemporary environment. This was stated today by C. Tumendelger, chief of a MPRP Central Committee department, at a memorial meeting in honor of the 116th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

The new edition of the CPSU Program is a program based on the comprehensive perfection of socialism by speeding up the socio-economic development of the Soviet state, a program of communist perspective, and of the consolidation of peace on earth. The concept of acceleration is a model of the Leninist, creative approach to the theory and practice of a revolutionary movement. The development of such a course and its successful realization in the interests of comprehensive perfection of socialism has become possible, on the one hand, owing to the development level of the Soviet Union and the world socialist community, and, on the other hand, that such a necessity has been caused by the need to guarantee the victory of socialism over capitalism in peaceful competition, with the vital importance of preserving and consolidating a universal, durable peace on earth.

The large-scale, complex social program based on the new approach brought forward by the Congress and its successful realization is a striking demonstration of the advantages of socialism, a real expression of its humanistic essence; it is naturally attractive, emphasized C. Tumendelger.

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL ON BUILDING MILITIA FORCES

BK241018 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Undated PRACHEACHON editorial: "Continue Firmly To Build and Strengthen Militia Forces in Localities"]

[Text] Due to their lofty patriotic consciousness and our people's ardent love for the new regime, our current primary task to defend the fatherland and revolutionary gains has been carried out with brilliant results. We should, therefore, make efforts to build the People's Armed Forces and strengthen them in every field. The Armed Forces consist of regular, regional, and militia forces and the people's police force, which are core forces for the people to fight the enemies and defend the fatherland.

Clearly understanding their duty and the important task of militia forces in localities in a number of areas, party committees and state authorities have paid attention to strengthening the militia forces with good results.

In 1985, the movement and activities of the militia forces in some of these localities have been gradually increased. These forces have clearly shown their capability in fighting the enemies and their efficiency in production work; defending the people; and ensuring order, security, and stability in localities. Everywhere in the country, militia forces have enthusiastically taken part in production work, in courageously defending villages, and in creating good conditions for our people to live and work. Along with this, militia forces have actively contributed to defending and serving the movement of labor to defend the fatherland and have appealed to misled persons to return to the fold. They have defended major communication lines, railway lines and so on. Self-defense forces in rubber plantations, in factories, in enterprises, and in various ministries and services have been set up and expanded with good results. Through constant building up and through actual battle, our militia forces in many places are gaining good experience daily. They are learning good combat tactics and have preserved their forces well.

Such is the case with the militia forces in Sen Sok commune in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province; Kompong Prieng commune in Sangke District, Battambang Province; O Ta Paong commune Bakan District, Pursat Province; Baray commune Baray District and Tbong Krapoe commune in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province; Bos Khnao commune in Chamka Leu, Kralar commune in Tbong Khmum, and O Svay commune Kompong Siem District, Kompong Cham Province; Krang Mtes commune in Udong and Voa Sar commune in Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province; Samakki commune Prey Nop District, Kompong Som; Stoeng Kev commune in Kampot District, Kampot Province, Pich Sangva commune in Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, and so on.

However, there are also some areas that are still complacent and have not done their best in setting up local militia forces. They still have not clearly understood the significance of strengthening militia forces and have not considered this task as one of the major tasks in firmly building localities. The political report of the party's fifth congress stressed that the enemies' ambitions are still great and their maneuvers perfidious. But in terms of strength, they are seriously on the decline and cannot recover. This is the best time for all of us to smash the enemies, inflict more serious defeats, and push them toward complete destruction. We will continue to make use of the great combined strength of our land -- that is, the powerful strength of the entire Army and people who have become masters in searching for the enemies and destroying all their supply lines. Along with this, we should more vigorously promote the task of proselytizing and continue to weaken the enemies.

Localities are important targets, which the enemies are trying to find ways to control.

Wherever they have gained control, the enemies transform those areas into sources of food supplies and fighting force. In areas where the enemies cannot do anything, they usually resort to psychological warfare to postpone the revolution. Therefore, we should transform villages, communes, subdistricts, ministries, factories, enterprises, and districts into solid bastions in fighting the enemies.

Units of regional forces and militiamen are on-the-spot armed forces of the people. They are engaged in direct fighting to defend the people and are core forces of the localities' three revolutionary movements. This means that they are militia forces that dare to fight the enemies and have enough strength to fight them to ensure security in the locality and cooperate with the people and the Army to smash every enemy activity both inside and outside the area. In this spirit, all party committees, state authorities, fronts, and all levels of mass organizations should increase their guidance on leading, promoting, and strengthening fighting militia forces in villages, communes, and militia forces to defend provincial and district seats and municipalities in their locality as prescribed by the circular No 42/85 dated 11 June 1985 of the Defense Ministry. It is important to strive to build and strengthen local militia forces into good fighting forces and good production teams.

Fighting militiamen in villages should be linked to solidarity production groups and various professions. When there are no enemies, they should combine their labor with solidarity production groups and at the same time be prepared to defend the people. Fighting militiamen in communes should be organized into platoons, companies, or local mobile forces in accordance with the real and special conditions of each locality. They should strive to implement well the tasks of defending the people and of production. Conditions should be created to ensure stability in militiamen's lives. Efforts should be made to reduce the people's assistance.

Militiamen with the task of defending districts, provincial seats, and municipalities should be strengthened and expanded. On this basis, their fighting strength should be increased on the spot and at major points. They should be able to assume their fighting task without relying on the Army. They should gradually move toward having forces that are not cut off from production and industry. It should be constantly ensured that, once set up, militia forces should be able to fight with constant efficiency. They should take the initiative in searching out the enemies and increase their combat activities against the enemies. They should cooperate with regional armed forces and friendly units to fight the enemies and firmly defend revolutionary state authorities, people's lives, public property, and the people.

For strategic and major economic areas that have not yet set up militia forces, companies posted in the area should have the task of more actively and better implementing the task of defending the area and promoting reliance on a mass movement. People should be encouraged to rise and fight the enemies, search out enemy elements, and sweep up enemies outside the area. All levels and services should strive to provide both moral and material assistance to militiamen aimed at quickly developing and expanding their movement and activities. Along with this, attention should be paid to looking after and assisting militiamen's families facing difficulties in their daily life. The Task of providing political education, organizational skills, and management of militia forces should be provided and aimed at heightening the spirit of militiamen. They should clearly distinguish between friends and foes. They should be determined in defending localities and be pioneers in production work. They should serve as a core in every revolutionary movement in localities and be ready to serve in the Army and as fighters.

It is important to increase the militiamen's ability to command and lead. Attention should be paid to promoting and training young cadres who are loyal to the revolution and are brave in fighting the enemies.

They should be nurtured and transformed into core cadres in localities. Members of core groups and youth union should take part in the militia movement and serve as cores in fighting and training. Militia forces should be constantly on the alert. They should be courageous and brave and constantly increase their spirit to temper themselves. They should manage and use their weapons well, save ammunition, and constantly heighten their revolutionary spirit. They should have firm discipline and not let the enemies cause troubles in localities.

Clearly realizing the importance of militia forces, which cooperate with the police forces and with regional and regular forces as core forces for the cause of defending the fatherland and revolutionary grains, the entire party, Army, and people will be more active in the emulation movement to build the Armed Forces and strengthen national defense. They will take part in defending the fatherland and in the movement to build local and militia forces firmly. All of us are determined to unite firmly under the party's leadership, constantly heighten our revolutionary vigilance, fight and be ready to fight, smash every maneuver and activity of all types of enemies, and defend our beloved fatherland firmly.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS ON ASEAN

BK260934 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Apr 86

["Short article": "Nguyen Co Thach Continues To Sing His Old Ditty About Vietnam's Indochina Wanting To Coexist With ASEAN"]

[Text] Hanoi, Nguyen Co Thach, and some of the Vietnamese allies have for years monotonously sung their ditty about the need for Vietnam's Indochina and the ASEAN grouping to hold negotiations in order to coexist peacefully. However this Hanoi song, whether using the same old lyrics or new ones, remains utterly monotonous. The ASEAN countries have time and again rejected it because they see that it is merely a diplomatic deception engineered to bury the Cambodian problem caused by the Vietnamese aggression and occupation, and this diplomatic ploy has caused the situation in all of Southeast Asia to remain tense. Like the ASEAN countries, the international community sees clearly through this deceitful diplomatic maneuver of the Vietnamese.

Recently, at the coordinating conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi, Hanoi delegate Nguyen Co Thach again sang the same ditty, asserting that Vietnam's Indochina and ASEAN should peacefully coexist with each other. This is an attempt to bury the problem of the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam, which is the root cause of the more than 7 years of tension in Southeast Asia.

VODK DENOUNCES THACH REMARKS ON CGDK PLANS

BK271015 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's Rejection of the CGDK's 8-Point Peace Proposal Will Make the Vietnamese Aggressors More Utterly Isolated"]

[Text] The CGDK's 8-point proposal to settle the Cambodian problem politically has been actively welcomed and supported by peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and by world public opinion. This has further chastised and isolated the Hanoi authorities who have rejected this peace proposal. However, because of their nature as the thick-skinned aggressors, the Vietnamese still cannot reconcile themselves with their shameful defeat. They continue to slander and befoul this correct peace proposal of CGDK.

Recently, Hanoi's cheeky diplomatic head Nguyen Co Thach again cynically described and detracted this proposal. He said for instance that the CGDK's peace proposal was not suitable because the CGDK was offering only one-fourth of the power to Heng Samrin when that power was already his.

The general reaction to his remark was one of contempt. People say it is the ultimate in impudence and cheekiness. It is no secret that the Heng Samrin group is an out-and-out lackey of the Vietnamese aggressors brought in from Vietnam and propped up in Phnom Penh following the occupation of Phnom Penh by their more than 250,000 troops. And this gang can cling onto Cambodian territory with so many difficulties up to now thanks only to the protection of these hundreds of thousands of aggressive troops that have constantly been reinforced. As for the Heng Samrin people, they have no military forces nor administrative powers. The so-called Heng Samrin regime is in reality a 100 percent Vietnamese aggressive regime in Cambodia, for everything from top to bottom is carried out and managed by the Vietnamese themselves. Heng Samrin and a few of his sycophants installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese are nothing more than a smokescreen to cover up Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. These Heng Samrin elements are regarded by the Cambodian people as traitors serving the Vietnamese aggressors in massacring the Cambodian nation and people.

The CGDK's agreeing to allowing the Heng Samrin group to join as a party in the quadripartite coalition government of Cambodia and to have the right to participate in the Cambodian elections following the withdrawal from Cambodia of the Vietnamese constitutes the good will of the CGDK which wants to secure a national reconciliation and settle the Cambodian problem politically without delay. This stand of the CGDK enjoys the admiration and praise of many leaders and diplomatic corps of peace- and justice-loving countries. They said the CGDK made very many concessions to the Vietnamese aggressors and the Heng Samrin group, servants of the Vietnamese. They also were of the opinion that whatever concessions a sovereign country can make, the CGDK has already made.

Therefore, no matter how hard Nguyen Co Thach tried to slander and befoul the 8-point peace proposal of the CGDK, he would achieve nothing. On the contrary, Nguyen Co Thach's unreasonable calumny will only further expose to the world the Vietnamese aggressors' stubborn nature in refusing to settle the Cambodian problem politically and will further isolate them in the world.

DETAILS OF PREM'S LETTER TO REAGAN CITED

BK280117 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[By Somphong Kittinaradon and Phana Chanwirot]

[Text] Bali -- Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will hand a letter from Premier Prem Tensulanon to U.S. President Ronald Reagan when he meets his American counterpart George Shultz here early this week. Prem's concerns over the impact of the U.S. Farm Act on Thai rice exports are expected to be stated in the letter.

The letter is also likely to include Premier Prem's satisfaction over the progress in the negotiations to set up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand.

Sitthi, who arrived here last night, confirmed in an interview with THE NATION that he will submit Prem's message to Reagan through Shultz. He said that during his meeting with Shultz, he will dwell on such issues as protectionism, intellectual property rights, U.S. Farm Act and "everything about Thai-U.S. relations." But Sitthi declined to reveal the content of the letter specific terms.

Thailand may also have an opportunity to directly express her concern over the impact of the Farm Act to President Reagan when he meets the ASEAN foreign ministers on Thursday. Singapore has been assigned to raise the economic issues during a discussion on U.S.-ASEAN relations but other ASEAN countries could make their viewpoints heard after the presentation by Singapore.

The letter which Sitthi, also deputy premier, brought with him from Bangkok to this tourist resort last night is expected to be some four to five pages long. The planned move will come about in the wake of rumours that Sitthi may have a private meeting with Reagan during his stop-over here. The U.S. delegation is due to arrive here tomorrow. Sitthi is tentatively scheduled to see Shultz Wednesday evening. Senior Thai officials, however, said that they cannot confirm that the deputy premier will see Reagan.

Informed Sources told THE NATION that Gen Prem is expected to mention in general terms the economic and security ties between the two countries in his message to the U.S. President. "Of course, the Farm Act will make part of the content in the letter," one said.

On the security ties, the sources said that Prem's letter is expected to be addressed along the line that he was happy with the progress in the negotiations over the establishment of the war reserve stockpile. During the recent visit to Thailand by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Prem told him that Thailand was facing with financial difficulties and heavy security burden that it was not in a position to accept a U.S. suggestion that each party bear half of the expenditure in connection with the procurement of defence articles for the stockpile and the refilling of the emergency arsenal. The expenditure is estimated at about US\$20 million annually. Weinberger responded that Thailand may not have to bear that much of expenses and indicated that there were ways and means of diminishing the Thai burden in this regard. However, he said that he had to have consultations back at home before making an official commitment. The sources said that the Thai Foreign Ministry is waiting for a draft agreement on the establishment of the war reserve stockpile from the Americans. They said that the Thai military is handling the negotiations.

Senior ASEAN officials, meanwhile, yesterday afternoon started the first day of their two-day meeting to prepare the groundworks for the foreign ministers' meeting and the meeting with Reagan. They worked out the procedures during the meeting with Reagan in the two-hour meeting. Informed sources said that the session with Reagan will be split up into the open session for "public consumption" and the closed-door session for real business.

The open session will be telecast live for Americans back in the U.S. In the session, Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel and foreign ministers of ASEAN will be present while Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will address as host of the meeting.

In the closed-door session, the Thai foreign minister was assigned to speak on Kampuchea while the Singaporean counterpart, S. Dhanabalan, will speak on the economic relations between the group and the superpower. His statement will be based on the two aides memoire that would be submitted to Reagan: the first one about ASEAN positions on the upcoming Tokyo Summit which Reagan is scheduled to attend on May 4-6 and the other about the U.S.-ASEAN economic relations.

Indonesia, meanwhile, will speak on the group's views towards the Soviet roles in the region while Malaysia will dwell upon the Chinese roles in the region.

Senior officials meeting did not amend the two draft aide memoire and will pass them to the ministers for endorsement. One source said that the Reagan-ASEAN talk will be conducted in a very informal way during the closed-door session. "You know, everybody can make off - the - cuff statements," he said.

Another source said that ASEAN wants the U.S. to reaffirm the importance of the regional group and take this into account when any decisions are made in Washington. Senior ASEAN officials will today scrutinize a draft joint statement on Kampuchea and a draft joint communique of the foreign ministers' meeting.

PREM FACES 'MOUNTING PRESSURE' OVER LEGISLATION

BK280855 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Apr 86 p 1, 32

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning faced mounting pressure -- notably from former Social Action Party [SAP] leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot -- to dissolve Parliament or resign in the event of defeat over nine finance bills, political sources reported.

In an interview with the WORLD this morning, M.R. Khukrit said all would be well if Parliament approved the bills. However, if the bills were rejected Gen Prem "would have to choose one of two options: Dissolve Parliament or resign."

In another interview yesterday, M.R. Khukrit Pramot said that a dissolution of Parliament followed by general elect-ons to select a new government might bring in "new hope" in the place of present unease. In a separate interview this morning, the Democrat Party's Deputy Education Minister Khunthong Phuphiuduan said the dissolution of Parliament would be Prime Minister Prem's only option if the Government failed to obtain Parliament's approval for the crucial bills. The statements came as three main political parties -- Chat Thai, Democrat and SAP -- planned top-level meetings, respectively today, tomorrow and Wednesday, in preparation for the reopening of Parliament on May 1.

Amid mounting speculation that Parliament will be dissolved, military observers said a non-parliamentary power group was collaborating with some opposition and pro-Government MPs to press Gen Prem to follow the lead of Former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, who resigned in February 1981 without dissolving Parliament. The observers said Gen Prem's resignation would benefit ambitious politicians, opposition parties, commercial banks and a certain group which is losing power.

"The decrees pending approval are merely a pretext. In fact, it is a fight between power groups," they said, pointing out that a change in premiership would cause a major change in the armed forces.

Meanwhile, acting SAP leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila said before leaving for Bali, Indonesia, yesterday that he was ready to step down from the party post if the party so desired.

Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan, said if the Government failed to obtain approval for the nine decrees it had the choice of dissolving Parliament or resign. However, the controversial decrees are not expected to be debated until May 8 since there are many other matters for consideration when Parliament reopens on May 1, he added.

Deputy Government Spokesman Pramot Sukhum told reporters this morning that he did not believe that all MPs who are elected by the people would want to kill the nine decrees designed to protect the people's interest. In another development, Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun will convene a meeting of the coordinating committee of the Senate tomorrow to discuss the agenda for the Upper House's upcoming meeting.

Most Cabinet ministers, led by the Prime Minister, will this evening have an audience with Their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of Their Majesties' 36th wedding anniversary.

Gen Prachuap said this morning that Prime Minister Prem has two choices to make over the present political crisis -- dissolve Parliament or resign. Regarding the conflict in the Social Action Party, Gen Prachuap said the Government considers it an internal affair of the party which should be solved by the party's leader himself. "We cannot get involved," he said. Gen Prachuap said he had learned that SAP leader ACM Sitthi Sawetsila would call a party meeting on Saturday. "We have to wait and see the results of the meeting," he said, adding that a meeting of all four parties in the coalition Government would be held today.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON SITUATION AT BORDERS

BK261720 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Statement by Director of the Supreme Command Information Office Lieutenant General Wichee Bunyawat; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] As far as Thailand's security is concerned, it is not affected much and is still better than that of many other countries. If there were no border incidents or refugee problem, Thailand would be one of the most stable countries and we would have more resources and time to solve our problems. Regarding the border situation, there were still periodic violations of our sovereignty, especially along the Cambodian border during the past month. Vietnam continued to move military hardware and rotate military personnel at some areas, and it recruited civilians to improve routes, build barricades to seal off the border, and plant landmines to seal off some importance places. It also continued to carry out military operations violating Thailand's sovereignty, such as clashing with Thai authorities and firing arms into Thai territory. Such incidents occur more frequently than before, and most incidents occur in Prachin Buri Province, which is under the jurisdiction of the Burapha border force.

As for the situation along the border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces, which are under the responsibility of the Chanthaburi-Trat border force command, similar Vietnamese activities were also detected, such as moving military hardware to support its front-line forces and conducting more frequent airplane and helicopter activities. There were also periodic clashes between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and the Democratic Kampuchea forces, especially in the areas deeper inside Cambodia.

Regarding the situation along the Lao border, although there were no serious incidents, if Thailand had not practiced patience and considered our historical relations, serious incidents would have occurred because Lao troops, at the instruction of Vietnam, violated Thai sovereignty in various ways, such as firing arms into Thai territory, causing damage to villagers' houses; abducting Thai villagers; and carrying out propaganda against Thailand. The Thai side has the legitimate right to retaliate against such incidents if it deems necessary.

ARMY OFFICER ON SRV TROOP MOVEMENTS NEAR BORDER

BK271345 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Statement by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Regarding the military situation inside Cambodia, many Vietnamese troops with heavy weapons and military hardware were sent to strategic areas in Samraong, Banteay Ampil, and Prasat Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. The Vietnamese also conducted troop rotations and reinforcements in areas of Poipet, Mongkolborei, and Ratanamondol Districts as well as moving artillery pieces, tanks, and armored cars from Thmar Puok District to Sisophon District of Battambang Province. There was also heavy fighting between Vietnamese troops and the Democratic Kampuchea forces in the interior of Cambodia, especially in Battambang and the areas near Tonle Sap in Pursat Province, resulting in many casualties on both sides.

On the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border in the areas under the responsibility of the Army, a group of Vietnamese based in a strategic area opposite Tangoen Pass, Lahan Sai District of Buriram Province, erected barricades, planted landmines, closed off routes, arranged patrol units to carry out missions inside Thai territory, and fired heavy arms to harass Thai border posts. The fightings between the Vietnamese troops and the Democratic Kampuchea forces caused a large number of stray shells to land on Thai soil, especially in the areas of Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Province, Lahan Sai District of Buriram Province, and Khlong Hat subdistrict of Prachin Buri Province.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY

OW260749 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong yesterday received Bulgarian Ambassador Filip V. Markov before his return home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Bulgarian diplomat.

DONG SI NGUYEN HOLDS TALKS IN USSR, POLAND

Meets With Aliyev

OW251544 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25 -- Geydar Aliyev, Politburo member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received, at the Kremlin, Moscow, yesterday Dong Si Nguyen, alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to the Soviet Union.

The two vice chairmen, based on the agreement between C.P.S.U. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and C.P.V. General Secretary Le Duan, discussed issues of promoting the two countries' economic cooperation.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. Present on the occasion was Dinh Nho Liem, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Meets With Polish Ministers

OW261558 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26 -- Alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam C.C., Vietnamese Vice-Premier and Minister of Communications and Transport Dong Si Nguyen held talks in Warsaw on Friday with Poland's Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski, reports PAP.

They discussed economic, scientific and technological cooperation in transport between the two countries and exchanged views on their cooperation within international transport organizations.

The same day, the Vietnamese guest met with Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik to review the state of hitherto trade relations between Poland and Vietnam and prospects for their development for the next five years.

CPV DELEGATIONS RETURN HOME FROM VISITS

11th Congress of SED

OW251616 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25 -- Delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, has been back here after attending the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

17th Congress of CPI, Portugal

OW251618 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25 -- Delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, has returned here after attending the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Italy and visiting Portugal.

Cambodia

OW251820 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25 — A Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho returned here today successfully concluding its official five-day visit to Kampuchea.

It was welcomed back by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the state council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state senior officials. Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nhoung Heng Chau and Lao Ambassador Kampheuan Tounalom were among the welcome party.

COMMUNIQUE ON STATE COUNCIL'S 28 APRIL SESSION

OW281226 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[SRV Council of State's Communique on its 28 April session]

[Text] The Council of State met in a regular session on 28 April. It was chaired by Chairman Truong Chinh.

1. The Council of State has decided to convene the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly during the last 10 days of June.
2. The Council of State heard reports on the results of the official friendship visit to the PRK from 21 to 25 April by our country's National Assembly delegation headed by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. The Council of State highly values the good results of the visit, which has contributed to strengthening the solidarity, friendship, and special relationship between our country's people and National Assembly and the PRK people and national assembly.
3. The Council of State has decided to award the Ho Chi Minh and Independence orders to a number of veteran revolutionary and high-ranking cadres who scored meritorious services in our people's revolutionary cause.

NHAN DAN WELCOMES SOVIET STAND ON ASIA, PACIFIC

BK281335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[NHAN DAN 27 April editorial: "An Important Program for Peace, Security, and Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific"]

[Text] Over the past 41 years since World War II, Asia and the Pacific have been the theater of the largest number of wars in the world, including the two large-scale bloody wars of aggression waged by U.S. imperialism in Korea and Vietnam.

Many other wars of aggression, wars of landgrabbing, and wars of sabotage have also been conducted against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the PRK, the DRA, and India. The permanently tense and unstable situation in Asia and the Pacific results from the warlike, aggressive, and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. The U.S. imperialists and their allies have long considered Asia and the Pacific an extremely important strategic region in their attempts to blockage and attack the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, to oppose the movement for national independence, and to realize their economic exploitation.

To achieve these goals they have pursued a fierce policy of political and military confrontation in this region. The United States is feverishly expanding its military bases and stockpiles of weapons and modern war means, including nuclear weapons, in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, and many islands; and is plotting to set up a stockpile of strategic weapons in Thailand and send U.S. troops back to bases in that country.

The United States has also urged many of its allies and lackey countries to embark on the costly and dangerous path of an arms race and even to participate in star wars. More and more joint military exercises have been conducted on an ever larger scale between the United States and its allies in the region. The United States has encouraged the restoration of Japanese militarism, helped step up the activities of expansionism and hegemonism, and backed the facist dictatorial regimes in South Korea and Pakistan. Working hand in glove with the expansionist and reactionary forces, the U.S. imperialists have sought to hinder the developing trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia, lent a hand to the Cambodian reactionary groups to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people, and pursued a hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. They have been proceeding toward establishing the structure and operational format of the so-called Pacific Community and setting up military blocs, alliances, axes, and other reactionary collusions.

To cover up these dark designs and maneuvers the U.S. imperialists are concocting fabulous stories about the Soviet Union's threat to the region. In fact, their very counter-revolutionary activities as mentioned above are threatening very seriously peace, stability, and security in Asia and the Pacific.

In such a situation, the Soviet Government's statement of 23 April on the situation in Asia and the Pacific is of tremendous historic importance and bears a burning topical character. The Soviet Union, one of the biggest countries in Asia and the Pacific, in the statement released by its government, has put forth an overall program aimed at turning Asia and the Pacific into a region of durable peace, free of nuclear weapons; promoting dialogue; seeking ways to ease tension; and developing broad and deep cooperation on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and economic, trade, industrial, scientific, and cultural stability so as to meet the inalienable interests of all nations in the region.

The Soviet Government's statement of 23 April 1986 reflects the Soviet Union's noble foreign policy of peace adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress and continues the historical statement made by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev on 15 Jananuary 1986. While advocating detente and the total elimination of nuclear weapons on earth by the end of this century, the Soviet Union has responsibly taken into consideration the interests of countries in Asia and the Pacific as well as of peace and security throughout the world. The Soviet Union's statement meets the deep aspirations of all nations in the region -- namely to live in peace and stability to develop the economy and build a new life, and to live in friendship and mutual cooperation.

Soviet Government's statement conforms to the peace initiatives and proposals put forward by the MPR and the DPRK in Northeast Asia; by the SRV, the LPDR, and PRK in Indochina to promote dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries; and by the Republic of India, the nonaligned countries, and the socialist countries to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Our people appreciate the profound significance, lofty spirit, and wholehearted contributions of the Soviet party and government toward the defense of world peace; and they warmly welcome and fully support the Soviet Government's statement of 23 April 1986. Our people are determined to build and defend their socialist homeland and closely join the Soviet Union, the LPRP, the PRK, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as progressive forces in Asia and the Pacific and the rest of the world to resolutely struggle against U.S. imperialism and reactionary and expansionist forces and build Asia and the Pacific into a region of lasting peace, stability, security, and cooperation.

LANG SON TRADE SECTOR CONDUCTS CRITICISM

BK261035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The Lang Son trade sector has launched a drive to conduct criticism and self-criticism for its cadres, workers, and personnel. The provincial party committee, administration and trade union supervised 30 grass roots units in organizing courses for more than 3,000 cadres and workers to study the party Central Committee resolution on prices, wages, and money. Through these courses, they conducted criticism and self-criticism.

The trade sector also strengthened organization to help various main units implement the socialist accounting and business system, handed over the management work of 11 trade corporations to districts and cities, and shifted 10-15 percent of the personnel from the goods selling service to the goods purchasing, exploitation, processing, and manufacturing services. In April, the sector stored 1,000 metric tons of nitrate fertilizer, 200 metric tons of foodstuff, and a volume of other goods valued at tens of thousands of dong for bartering with agricultural products and grain brought in by the peasants.

HO CHI MINH CITY FINES 726 TRADERS 8-16 APR

BK271235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] During the week from 8 to 16 April, the Market Management Commission of Ho Chi Minh City discovered and dealt with 214 cases involving violations of market management regulations and detected 512 cases involving violations of business registration and price discipline, collecting fines totaling nearly 50,000 dong. Generally speaking, the status of market management last week was fairly complex. Private traders rapidly increased their activities. The Ho Chi Minh City's Market Management Commission has guided proper enforcement of managerial measures to ensure firm control of search and seizure operations.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ON CONTINUATION OF ANZUS, NEW ZEALAND

HK251202 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Apr 86 p 5

[By NEW ZEALAND PRESS AGENCY staff]

[Text] Washington -- The ANZUS pact should remain in existence after New Zealand anti-nuclear legislation becomes law so New Zealand can rejoin at some later stage, says the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hawke. Mr Hawke who is visiting the United States, said there had been a "sincere wish" on the part of the Reagan administration to change New Zealand's point of view on ship visits, but time now appeared to be running out in terms of New Zealand's own timetable. "As far as we can understand, New Zealand is moving to legislate by the period August-September-October at the latest."

Mr Hawke said that if there was no resolution through talks and New Zealand passed the bill into law, then whatever took place Australia did not want the United States to abrogate the treaty. He said there would be an exchange of letters between himself and President Reagan to establish the United States relationship with New Zealand under the treaty and to establish that the United States and Australia would continue to cooperate under its terms. "That would leave the position then, if at some future stage New Zealand wished to come back into the operation of the treaty, that it would be there." Mr Hawke said he had made it clear throughout talks on ANZUS, and it had been accepted by the United States, that Australia would maintain a bilateral defence cooperation relationship with New Zealand. "That is in our interests in the region and in that sense in the interests of the United States as well."

Earlier, after talks with the Australian Prime Minister, President Reagan said he hoped New Zealand would soon return "to its tradition role as a responsible ANZUS member."

"We would greatly regret it if this valued partner declined to take the actions that would permit restoration of our normal collaboration and preservation of our special relationship as allies," he said at the White House. "Whatever New Zealand's decision, however, I have told Prime Minister Hawke that our commitment to Australia under ANZUS is firm."

At a later White House briefing for reporters, a senior administration official confirmed that New Zealand, for the second year running, would not be attending what used to be the annual ANZUS council meeting. While not saying New Zealand had not been invited, the official said the talks in San Francisco in August would be "an Australia-United States meeting."

Last year New Zealand was not invited to the ANZUS Council meeting in Canberra.

The official said it would be at San Francisco that the United States and Australia would consider the specific course they would follow if the New Zealand antinuclear legislation was passed. United States officials have in the past said that if New Zealand proceeds with its law and the United States considers it cannot send ships to New Zealand with compromising its non-disclosure policy on nuclear weaponry, then American security obligations to New Zealand under ANZUS could be withdrawn.

'URGENT APPEAL' TO JAKARTA ON JOURNALISTS NOTED

BK281103 Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra, April 28 (AFP) -- Australia is making an urgent appeal to Indonesia to allow two Australian journalists to cover U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Bali, a foreign affairs spokesman said Monday. The spokesman said Foreign Minister Bill Hayden had asked Ambassador to Jakarta Bill Morrison to make urgent representations on behalf of the two Australian Broadcasting Corp (ABC) journalists who have been banned from covering the visit. Mr. Morrison also had been asked to plead on behalf of another nine Australian-based journalists who were refused visas to cover the president's talks in Bali with Association of South East Asian (ASEAN) officials.

An ABC spokesman in Sydney Monday said the two Washington-based journalists -- radio reporter Jim Middleton and television reporter Richard Palfreyman -- had been denied entry despite representations to the Indonesian Government by Mr. Reagan's staff. The spokesman said they had been prohibited under a blanket ban on Australian journalists that followed an article in a Sydney newspaper this month about wealth allegedly amassed by President Suharto's family and friends.

(Diplomatic sources in Jakarta said that nine Australian journalists had applied for visas to cover the meeting and that all nine applications were rejected.)

U.S. presidential spokesman Larry Speakes had told reporters during their Honolulu stopover that Mr. Reagan had done all he could to persuade Indonesian authorities to allow the two ABC journalists cover the talks. It was understood that two Australian journalists who work for non-Australian news organisations would be allowed into Bali.

Other apparent reprisals for the article have included a ban on Australian journalists covering the current Thomas Cup badminton tournament in Jakarta and cancellation of an Australian trip by Indonesian Minister of State for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie. A spokesman for the Australian Journalists Association said the union was "upset and mystified" by the ban.

Hayden on Ties With Indonesia

BK280948 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0810 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "International Report" moderated by (Collin Johnson)]

[Text] The Australian Government is to conduct a review of its relationship with Indonesia following a series of problems over the last few weeks. At its regular meeting on Wednesday the Cabinet will discuss the relationship and decide on the form of the review to be undertaken by the Foreign Affairs Department.

The problems stemmed from a newspaper article in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD on 10 April. The article questioned the assets which have been accumulated by the family and associates of Indonesia's president, Suharto. Indonesia reacted angrily to the article, calling it insulting, and promptly postponed a ministerial visit to Australia. Australian journalists have been banned from entering Indonesia and for 24 hours last week. Indonesia suspended its policy giving visa-free entry to Australian tourists. Graham Dobell reports from Canberra.

[Begin Dobell recording] The Foreign Affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said in an interview at the weekend that Australia's relationship with Indonesia seemed to be in tatters and a shambles. Referring to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD article, Mr Hayden said how do we exercise (?damage control) in this sort of situation, in circumstances over which we have no control because the newspaper is outside the government's sphere of immediate authority.

The foreign minister said that before the series of events sparked off by the HERALD article the relationship with Indonesia was excellent. But he said in (?swift sweep) we are further behind than we have been in any stage I can remember in the last decade and a half. Mr Hayden said the prime minister, Hawke, had talked to him on the telephone about the possibility of visiting Indonesia on the way home from his trip to America and Europe. Mr Hayden said he replied that the prime minister should not make such a visit at this time. Instead, the Cabinet will weigh up all the pros and cons of the relationship. He said there would be a serious analysis of what went wrong and why it went wrong.

The foreign minister said an assessment would take place within his department along guidelines he would set. He said there was no thought of reducing or stopping Australia's program of economic and military aid to Indonesia.

In the interview, Mr Hayden paid tribute to Indonesia's president, Suharto, describing him as an outstanding man of success and a man of moderation as was his foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar. But he said there were important pockets of hostility toward Australia among some of the president's ministers, and he said the question had to be asked: After President Suharto, who would be in power, and what would their approach be?

Mr Hayden said Indonesia was important to Australia but, perhaps (?signalling) a more cautious approach to the relationship, he said Indonesia was on balance not Australia's most important concern in the region.

The leader of the opposition, Mr Howard, said the government's indifference and bungling policies toward Indonesia had directly contributed to the present crisis between the two countries. Mr Howard said the newspaper article would never have had the impact it did if there was a better working relationship in place. The opposition leader said the Labor government had come to office carrying enormous amount of anti-Indonesian left-wing baggage. Over the last 6 months, Mr Howard said some belated attempts were made by the government to improve the situation. But it was too little, too late.

He said Mr Hayden's approach to Vietnam over Kampuchea, and what he described as pro-Hanoi gestures had alienated ASEAN. In fact, in his weekend interview, the foreign affairs minister conceded that Labor had entered government with policies which were provocative and poorly thought out. Mr Hayden said the policies required the government to take challenging and provocative attitudes toward the Indonesians on a totally false assumption that Australia had enormous leverage with Jakarta. The foreign minister said these overbearing policies were scrapped by the Labor Party conference in 1984, and the government had worked hard to get the misunderstanding of the past out of the way. [end recording]

NEW ZEALANDNON-NUCLEAR RELATIONSHIP BEING DISCUSSED WITH U.S.

HK251210 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Wellington -- New Zealand and the United States had been "quietly" discussing maintaining a relationship which did not involve nuclear weapons, the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday. But New Zealand had made it clear that restoration of the "positive constructive relationship both countries seek" could not include nuclear weapons.

Responding to comments made earlier by President Reagan, Mr Lange said he shared the American leader's regret at strains in the the friendship. "But it is the United States, not New Zealand that is walking away from the special relationship Mr Reagan refers to, " he said.

New Zealand had repeatedly said it was prepared to fulfil its alliance obligations in non-nuclear terms. It was also willing to play an even-greater part in preserving the security of this part of the world that Mr Reagan acknowledged was so important to its future growth and development. "But what we are not prepared to accept is nuclear weapons."

FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST AT MURUROA ATOLL RECORDED

HK270802 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Wellington, April 27 (AFP) -- France exploded a small nuclear test Sunday at its South Pacific test site on Mururoa Atoll, a New Zealand government seismologist confirmed.

Scientists who monitored the test from New Zealand's seismological station on Rarotonga, capital of the Cook Islands, recorded an explosion with a force of 4 kilotons, equivalent to 4,000 tons of TNT.

Government seismologist Warwick Smith said Sunday's test, the first explosion at the atoll this year, could herald the beginning of a new series of underground explosions.

France exploded eight underground tests at the site last year.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Sunday it was obvious France was determined to continue its testing program despite the strong opposition of all South Pacific governments. Mr. Lange said halting "all nuclear testing in all environments for all time" was a vital first step towards ending the arms race.

Last year French agents bombed the environmental group Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbor in what was seen as an attempt to prevent a major anti-nuclear protest at the Muroroa test site.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES ASIAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

HK281006 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan 28 [as received] (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says he sees no threat to non-communist Southeast Asia from Vietnam or from the Soviet base at the Vietnamese port of Cam Ranh Bay. He made his remarks in an interview published in ASIAWEEK magazine a few days before U.S. President Ronald Reagan was to arrive in Indonesia for talks with President Suharto and foreign ministers from the region. Although Washington has been warning for years that the Soviets were dangerously building up their naval forces at Cam Ranh Bay, Mr Mokhtar said he was not alarmed.

"We are nonaligned and we feel that if Americans have base facilities in the Philippines, there could be no objections to the Russians having them in Vietnam. It's no threat to us," he told the Hong Kong-based newsmagazine. "Communism never came to us in big ships. Big bases and big warships are manifestations of big power rivalry, whether communist or not."

Mr Mokhtar conceded that Jakarta did not share the view of regional allies such as Thailand on the danger posed by Vietnam, which has some 150,000 troops in Cambodia defending a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh.

"We feel that the Vietnamese no longer have the capability to destabilise," said Mr Mokhtar, whose country has served as a diplomatic go-between with Hanoi. "They dissipated that potential in Kampuchea (Cambodia)."

"If they have difficulty in digesting Kampuchea, which after all is not so big a country, why should we worry so much?" Mr Mokhtar said, calling for talks between Bangkok and Hanoi to dispel mutual suspicion.

The Indonesian chief diplomat also reiterated the demand for an end to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia but said that "it should be no problem" for Hanoi to retain a sphere of influence.

Mr Mokhtar said resolution of the question of missing U.S. servicemen in Vietnam was crucial to furthering U.S.-Vietnamese relations, but the issue must not be used to embarrass Hanoi.

Alluding to reports that some U.S. soldiers might still be held alive in Vietnam, he said: "It's not inconceivable there might be some live ones running around they (the Vietnamese) don't know about. There were Japanese who didn't know the war was over," Mr Mokhtar said. "They (Hanoi) are serious about cooperating."

AQUINO STRESSES RECONCILIATION; ATTACKS CONTINUE

Pledges To Exert 'All Efforts'

HK290305 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino said her government will exert all efforts at reconciliation with rebels before adopting hardline policies. She expressed hope that peace could still be attained through non-violence. President Aquino announced this to newsmen at Malacanang in the wake of escalating attacks by communist guerrillas and the outbreak of fighting between government troops and Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines. Mrs Aquino also said her government will not take any action against demonstrations by Marcos loyalists. She said there will not be any government intervention unless there is trouble during the loyalist rallies.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [28 April] said the hardcore communists will never agree to any reconciliation called by the government unless it is to their advantage. Enrile made the statement after attending a military briefing during a command conference presided over by Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos in Camp Aguinaldo. He said the defense establishment is realistic enough to believe that the hardcore communists will not just agree to any reconciliation unless it is to their benefit. The command conference had military commanders all over the country discuss the security situation in the country. The discussion centered on communist activities in Regions 2, 6, 9 and 10.

Cagayan Regional Unified Command chief Colonel Bernardo Ramos spoke yesterday about ongoing military operations against the NPA in Region 2. He said that in the next few days government troops expect to get [word indistinct] behind the series of ambushes in Cagayan last week.

[Begin Ramos recording] The group is more or less identified as the same group that burned a hospital at the town of [word indistinct] 12 days ago, and the elements of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Cagayan and the [words indistinct] in close pursuit of this group as of now. [end recording]

Over in Mindanao, seven Muslim rebels were killed in separate attacks launched by Army troopers in Sulu over the weekend. On the government side, one more soldier was killed, bringing the number of troopers killed to five in 2 days of intermittent fighting in Paticul, Maimbung, and Indanan towns. Eight soldiers were also wounded when elements of the 24th Infantry Battalion last Friday overran a terrorist training camp of the Moro National Liberation Front in Piit, Kutong, Maimbung. The soldiers, led by a certain Captain (Yagit), were out on patrol when they chanced upon the MNLF camp.

Desires Talks With CPP Leaders

OW281331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 28 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino said Monday that she wants to talk to top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) before issuing a formal call for a ceasefire with insurgents as the leftist underground reiterated its willingness to explore all avenues for peace.

"There are different groups ... that is why I would like to talk to the leaders because I am afraid that if I call for a ceasefire and I have not talked to their leaders, then there might be some misunderstanding," Aquino told local reporters.

"When I am convinced that these people are just out to fight the government, then we will be obliged to use force on them," she said.

Aquino announced last April 20 that she will soon formally call for a ceasefire with the communist-led New Peoples Army (NPA) but added that she will negotiate only with top CPP leaders or there will be no negotiations at all.

The underground umbrella group National Democratic Front (NDF), which includes the CPP and the NPA, said that while it is willing to talk peace with the Aquino government, Aquino herself has not officially declared a ceasefire and the Philippine Armed Forces have escalated their offensive against the insurgents. It said the Aquino government speaks "with many voices" with Aquino saying she will declare a ceasefire in the future while military field commanders talk about unilaterally declaring ceasefire and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos saying there has been no ceasefire.

The NDF accused Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Ramos and what it called "war-mongering and anti-democratic interests here and abroad" for systematically attempting to sabotage the peace efforts. "Their motive is to make President Aquino abandon her avowed objective of seeking reconciliation and peace based on justice, and to get her to commit herself firmly to fascist terror like the dictator (Ferdinand) Marcos," the NDF said in a statement issued Monday in Manila.

Aquino said she wants to exhaust all peaceful efforts before her government resorts to force against NPA, which had fought her predecessor, deposed President Marcos, for the past 17 years.

Aquino said last Friday that the prospects for ceasefire has dimmed with the ambush by the NPA the day before in northern Philippines in which MANILA BULLETIN correspondent Pete Mabazza, REUTER - KYODO news agency photographer Willy Vicoy, an army colonel and seven government soldiers were killed. More than 60 have been killed, most of them insurgents, in northern Philippines since the third week of this month in what local newspapers report as escalating guerrilla violence in the face of the defensive position taken by the military commanders.

AQUINO THANKS REAGAN REGARDING MARCOS

BK290551 Manila PNA in English 0539 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 29 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino Monday [28 April] said she was grateful to U.S. President Ronald Reagan for rebuffing deposed President Ferdinand Marcos' bid to return to power in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino was reacting to a press report that Marcos, in a 10-minute telephone conversation Sunday with Reagan in Hawaii, had indicated that he wanted to return to power in the Philippines but Reagan said nothing to encourage him. The news report, quoting an unidentified U.S. official, said Reagan was sympathetic in a talk with Marcos and listened quietly but told Marcos the Filipino people have already made their decision about him.

"I thanked Mr. Reagan for saying the Filipino people had spoken," said Mrs. Aquino who took power in a civilian-backed military revolt that toppled the 20-year Marcos government last February.

Regarding the calls by Marcos to loyalists for civil disobedience to destabilize her government, Mrs. Aquino said these people "are trying to do a Cory Aquino now, except that there is a big difference" between her and the deposed strongman. The difference, she said, is that Mr. Marcos did not have popular support.

Asked if she plans to use force against the Marcos loyalists who are conducting mass protest action against her government, the president replied: "I want to exhaust all peaceful efforts before using force."

On her announced plan to formally call a ceasefire with the communist-led insurgents, the president said she has not done so [so] far because she wanted to have a talk first with the top leaders of the communist party, the New People's Army and National Democratic Front. She explained that she wanted to call a ceasefire right away "but there might be some misunderstanding if we were not talking with the top people" of the rebel forces.

The president also took exception to allegations that she holds a United States green card. A green card is issued by the U.S. Government to immigrants to enable them to find employment in the United States. "If I am a greencard holder, I would have re-validated my passport," the president said. She said her passport is good for one journey only. "Not even my children have a green card," the president added.

GOVERNMENT 'INCLINED TO SUPPORT' CGDK PROPOSAL

HK281223 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1000 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Philippines will likely support a compromise proposal of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for an early solution to the Kampuchean conflict. The proposal calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, setting up of a neutral Kampuchean state and subsequent elections to be supervised by the United Nations. Vice President Salvador Laurel said he finds the proposal sound and reasonable and the Philippines is inclined to support it. Laurel aired his stand prior to his departure this morning for Bali, Indonesia, to attend a special meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN.

PIMENTEL ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON OIC APPOINTMENTS

HK281237 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel said he is preparing a list of areas where his appointments are being contested. He will submit the list during the next meeting of the committee created to review OIC [Officer in Charge] appointments. More on this from Joy Montero.

[Begin Montero recording] Pimentel, in an interview with this reporter, denied that he has been snubbing the call of Vice President Laurel and the other members of the committee to a meeting. Pimentel said there has been misunderstanding on the place of the meeting. Pimentel said subsequent meetings have been held and members of the committee have agreed on the procedures of the review. Pimentel declined to elaborate on the procedures.

In the same interview, Pimentel answered the issue about the appointment of (Jun Simon) as officer in charge of Quezon City instead of former MP Orly Mercado. He said (Simon) gave a pledge to him and to President Aquino that he will not run in the local elections.

The Local government minister also stressed that (Simon) was recommended by other former MP's for the OIC position. He also reacted to the statement of former MP Homobono Adaza that he, Pimentel, should resign in view of his partisan appointments of Officers in Charge. [end recording]

JUSTICE MINISTER SPECULATES ON MARCOS RETURN

BK290305 Manila PNA in English 0251 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 29 (PNA) -- Justice Minister Neptali A. Gonzales has expressed apprehension over what will happen to exiled President Ferdinand Marcos if he would come back to the Philippines. "What I fear is what the people will do to him when he gets back," Gonzales said.

He said the Aquino administration views the reported Marcos' return at this point and time as not conducive to national unity. Marcos has been on exile in Hawaii since he was driven out of power last Feb. 25.

He quoted Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as saying "we'll be dead", commenting on reports that the deposed president wants to come back to the country. According to Gonzales, the military is "guarding all possible points of entry, including ports and airport," to prevent the former president from arriving and sowing chaos in the country and among the people. He said the military, which launched a mutiny in February against Mr Marcos with the support of the people, largely helped in the installation of President Corazon Aquino. "The military is also much concerned like us over the projected return of Mr Marcos," Gonzales said.

NEW AGRARIAN REFORM MINISTER STRESSES PRODUCTION

HK280754 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Newly named Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez is laying down plans to make farmers and the land reform more productive. He said giving farmers land to till is not enough. He said the economy [words indistinct] enters the picture.

[Begin Alvarez recording in Tagalog] This matter must be studied so that small lots could be combined and become productive economic units to which support must be given. It is not enough to distribute land, but it is necessary to think of production and of means to improve quality of farming. [end recording]

AQUINO ORDERS RETENTION OF RICE SUPPORT PRICE

HK251115 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has directed Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra to keep the support price of rice at P 3.50. The President issued this directive after she was informed by Mitra that an ample rice harvest is expected for the crop year ending June. Mitra says total rice production is expected to be 182 million cavans of palay.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS AQUINO

AFP Report of News Conference

HK281311 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 28 (AFP) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa met President Corazon Aquino here Monday bearing greetings from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during an unannounced visit to the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino, at her first news conference since the day after she entered office February 25, said she had told Mr. Kapitsa she was looking forward to a visit to the Soviet Union. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said Mrs. Aquino said she would shortly appoint an ambassador to Moscow, a post that has been vacant for four years.

Mr. Kapitsa told reporters informally after making the courtesy call on Mrs. Aquino at the presidential palace that he had brought her "greetings with good wishes from our leader (Mikhail) Gorbachev." Mr. Kapitsa arrived Thursday and is to leave Tuesday, the Philippine Foreign Ministry's protocol section said earlier Monday. It refused to elaborate on the nature on the previously unannounced visit.

Mr. Kapitsa said, "the thrust is to build a bridge of friendship between Manila and Moscow so we will act as first architect. I underline that it will be quite natural if the bridge is built from both sides. The president agreed with it."

"I underlined that we will be ready to think of how to promote our relationships in the spheres of political dialogue," he said.

"It is very important especially now, when the situation in the world is tense...and all countries will have to take measures to stop sliding toward nuclear war," he said.

Mrs. Aquino said, "I told him I look forward to visiting the Soviet Union although I don't know exactly when that will be." Her statement came three days after she told U.S. President Ronald Reagan by telephone she would like to visit the United States.

She said she and Mr. Kapitsa had discussed the possibility of increasing trade between Manila and Moscow. Philippine exports to the Soviet Union have been limited to coconut oil, she said.

Presidential spokesman Mr. Saguisag told reporters that Mr. Kapitsa had stressed that the Soviet Union "believes in non-interference" in the affairs of other nations. He said Mr. Kapitsa had "stressed that he knew that the Philippines have good relations with the United States but there was nothing wrong with this. The Soviet Union would like to have very good relations with the U.S. as well, but certain incidents have always interfered."

Mrs. Aquino also told the news conference she would soon visit the communist insurgency-troubled city of Davao in the Southern Philippines. She did not specify the date. Davao, some 940 kilometers (564 miles) southeast of here in the island of Mindanao, is a hotbed of the communist New People's Army (NPA) insurgency, and where politically motivated killings are a daily occurrence.

Mrs. Aquino recently said she would soon call for a limited ceasefire within which her government would negotiate with the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its NPA to settle the 17-year insurgency.

Noting the increasing complaints about her alleged inaccessibility to reporters covering the palace, Mrs. Aquino agreed to hold a news conference at least once a month and respond to written questions sent in by the presidential palace press corps. She repeated an appeal to the local press which has been criticising her old [as received] government with increasing frequency to "give us all a fair shake." Officials of the Aquino government have complained that they have been subjected to unfair criticism after inheriting a political and economic crisis from 20 years of rule by now exiled President Ferdinand Marcos.

PNA Report

BK290527 Manila PNA in English 0515 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 29 (PNA) -- The Soviet Union will pursue its relations with the Philippines "in the sphere of a political dialogue," visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said Monday. [28 April] "This is very important, specially when the situation in the world is tense," he said shortly after emerging from talks with President Corazon Aquino.

Kapitsa, accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Vadim Shabalim, told newsmen that in his talks with President Aquino, he underlined "that we will be ready to think of how to promote our relationship in the sphere of political dialogue." He said he also proposed to President Aquino the discussion of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Philippines, including the setting up here of business enterprises.

In his press statements, Kapitsa assailed the United States for inducing tensions in the Asia-pacific region. "Our position is that the Pacific belongs to everyone and the best way to keep peace here is to keep the pacific," he said. [sentence as received] He also urged that all countries "must take measures to stop the nuclear war."

DZFM Report

HK281215 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] The Soviet Union today warned of a possible nuclear war if the Pacific will continue to be cordoned off and controlled by a few countries. The warning was aired by visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa during his talks with President Aquino in Malacanang. The full report from Al Pedroche.

[Begin Pedroche recording] Mr Kapitsa was later interviewed by newsmen. He said all nations must undertake measures to ease the current world tension to avoid a nuclear war. He reiterated that the position of his country is that the Pacific is for all. Mr Kapitsa did not however mention the United States directly which has the greater control of the Asia Pacific region because of its military facilities like those we have in the Philippines.

The Soviet official is in the country as part of an ASEAN tour. He has recommended to the president the holding of a political dialogue among countries to ease the mounting world tension. [end recording]

KAPITSA ON U.S. BASES, MEETING WITH AQUINO

HK290925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 29 Apr 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, April 29 (AFP) -- A top Soviet official Tuesday urged the Philippines to eject U.S. military bases as he ended a low-key visit to a nation that has not quite forgotten Moscow's cozy ties with Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos. Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, the highest Soviet visitor here since a revolt installed opposition leader Corazon Aquino a president in February, sought to dissociate his government from the deposed president and his wife.

The communist insurgency, long believed to be Chinese-influenced but indigenous and independent, was not on the summary of his talks with the new leaders of this strategic U.S. ally, presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said.

His visit follows a perceived faux pas that is still fresh in the minds of many -- the new Soviet ambassador's congratulating Mr Marcos after the National Assembly proclaimed him winner over Mrs Aquino in the February 7 presidential poll, while most nations were rejecting the result. "We did not recognize anybody," Mr Kapitsa told reporters here before leaving for Bangkok when asked about what was seen as an embarrassing blunder. He said the official Soviet congratulations came on February 27, two days after the military-civilian revolt swept Mrs Aquino to power.

Asked about the U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base near Manila, the largest U.S. military facilities abroad, Mr Kapitsa said, "if the time comes and you abolish American bases in your territory, we will welcome that."

The Soviet official met Monday with President Aquino, who has pledged to respect the military bases pact with the United States until it expires in 1991, after which she would "keep all our options open."

"We are against foreign bases in the territory of any country...we don't have bases in Vietnam, we have facilities, stations, facilities for our ships and our planes," referring to the U.S.-built Cam Ranh Bay complex which Washington says has been turned into a bustling Soviet base.

Mr Kapitsa repeated Moscow's call last week for an "all-Asian forum" to counter alleged U.S.-Japanese plans to form a military bloc from a Pacific economic community. The forum was first proposed in the late 1960's. He also urged a separate conference for Pacific nations that would foster cooperation with Moscow and held out increased Soviet aid.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Allan Croghan, asked about the proposed forum, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "They've been talking a long time about U.S. relations in Japan being a resurgence of militarism." "We have defense treaty arrangements with five countries -- the Philippines, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand. We respect the neutrality of all and everyone," he added.

On the call for the removal of two key U.S. bases near Manila, he said "As far as I know there are only two countries in the world that are against the U.S. bases, and they're Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

Mr Marcos, who ruled for 20 years, established diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union during a visit there on June 2, 1976. Since then, his wife Imelda cultivated personal ties with Soviet leaders. Mr Kapitsa said he came to "convey greetings and best wishes of the Soviet leaders to President Aquino and the government of the Philippines."

He said the Aquino government pledged to "attentively study" the proposal for the forum, and that his talks with Mrs Aquino, held in a "constructive and friendly atmosphere," did not touch on the U.S. bases.

President Aquino told a news conference Monday that she was looking forward to visiting the Soviet Union and would shortly fill the ambassador's post there which has been unfilled for four years for unknown reasons.

Observers said two elements of the unannounced six-day visit were remarkable -- the length of his stay, during which he met only Mrs Aquino and a deputy foreign minister, and the apparent sidelining of the insurgency. A Soviet Embassy spokesman said Mr Kapitsa was due to stay only for two days but fell ill and had to postpone his call on Mrs Aquino.

MARCOS TELLS RALLY HE IS 'READY TO FIGHT'

HK280749 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Thousands of Marcos loyalists gathered at the Rizal Park yesterday to support the fourth consecutive rally. The aim of the continuing rally is to press for the return of Marcos from his exile in Hawaii. Yesterday's crowd is estimated at 10,000, mostly wearing Marcos campaign t-shirts. Some carried large posters of the deposed president. One group came all the way from Ilocos Norte. Riot police left the rally alone as they kept watch over the nearby U.S. embassy on Roxas Boulevard.

The rally was highlighted by a live address by deposed President Marcos via telephone from Honolulu. Marcos insisted that he is the country's legitimate president and urged his supporters to press the rally against President Aquino. Marcos said he is in good health and that he is ready to fight.

His wife Imelda also addressed the rally by telephone and insisted that she is still the first lady. In a tearful message, Mrs Marcos said that she and her husband will do everything to be able to return to the country. Marcos and Imelda spoke for a total of 20 minutes in a long distance phone call arranged by aide Lito Gorospe. Gorospe made the call public with the use of microphones and loud speakers.

OPLE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ELECTIONS

HK280751 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] The Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP -- Nationalist Party of the Philippines] yesterday asked President Aquino to expand and not restrict the available talent pool that can be harnessed to the constitutional convention by revoking the disqualification of members to run in congressional elections. PNP acting Chairman Blas Ople said the disqualification clause in the executive order creating the commission can effectively bow out 90 percent of the best qualified Filipinos, especially from the younger generation, from serving the commission. He said the prohibition from participating in the first local elections was justified but not the ban on congressional candidacy.

5 INJURED IN ATTACK ON STRIKING WORKERS

HK280935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 28 (AFP) -- Five people were injured when unknown men armed with guns, knives and clubs attacked striking workers of a suburban jeep assembly plant early Monday, police said.

Striking workers of the San Francisco Motors Corp in nearby Las Pinas Town were asleep when seven men in a converted jeep stopped near the plant and began clubbing and shooting them, Las Pinas police patrolman Nick Maamo said. The police officer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE three of the strikers sustained bullet wounds while two others were clubbed in the body and head.

A nurse at the state-run Philippine General Hospital here said one of the shooting victims was in surgery for a body wound, another was under observation and the third was pronounced out of danger.

The police officer said the identity of the suspects and the motive of the attack could not be immediately ascertained. He did not know what caused the strike. The firm converts jeeps into small passenger buses known as jeepneys which form the backbone of the Philippines' urban mass transport system. The town is some 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Manila.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT AGREE TO CONTINUE DIALOGUE

HK290319 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Labor and management yesterday [28 April] signed a 4-point agreement providing for a continuing dialogue on the formulation of a code of harmony and the establishment of a tripartite committee to settle labor disputes. The agreement was signed in the presence of President Aquino at Malacanang. The agreement also called on labor and management to [words indistinct] to maintain employment and provide more job opportunities. [Words indistinct] efforts to settle pending work stoppages and to resort to conciliation and mediation schemes in the settlement of disputes between labor and management. The agreement fell short of providing for a 6-month moratorium on strikes as proposed by the labor sector during meetings with President Aquino last week.

At the Manila Hotel, Trade Union Congress of the Philippines Secretary General Ernesto Herrera criticized Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez for allegedly favoring some labor unions. Herrera was a guest at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] yesterday.

[Begin Herrera recording] Well, as far as the tactic of cooperating with the government, we are [words indistinct] cooperating in all [words indistinct] policies that will be good for the entire country. [Words indistinct] we will not allow any sector in the government to play favorites and to jeopardize the interests of labor and policies or [word indistinct] that will discourage employment (?generation) that will certainly be antilabor. [end recording]

NDF STATEMENT ON TRUCE; FACTION SPLITS FROM NPA

HK281337 Hong Kong AFP in English 1320 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 28 (AFP) -- Philippine Communists Monday accused the Armed Forces and U.S. imperialism of sabotaging a plan by President Corazon to seek a political solution to the country's communist insurgency.

The National Democratic Front [NDF], which groups the communist New People's Army (NPA) and other dissident groups, reiterated in a statement that it was willing to "explore all avenues which may lead to the cessation of armed hostilities and the attainment of genuine peace in our land." But it charged that military offensives against the NPA had continued despite a statement by Mrs Aquino April 20 that she would soon call for a limited ceasefire during which she would hold talks with communist leaders.

It named Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos as "saboteurs" who "scheme and work in cahoots" with Washington to get Mrs Aquino "to commit herself firmly to fascist terror."

Mr Enrile and Gen. Ramos had served the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos until February when they led a civilian-military uprising that catapulted Mrs Aquino to power and forced the strongman into exile in Hawaii.

The NDF statement, received in the mail by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, urged a halt to all offensive troop actions, and the dismantling of the government militia force and the "private armies" of pro-Marcos warlords.

Mr. Enrile told reporters Monday that he did not believe "hardcore" NPA insurgents would immediately agree to a ceasefire. He said that the military would "primarily" take a defensive posture until a ceasefire was implemented, but reserved the option of waging counter-actions or the "initiation of efforts against possible targets that we discover to be opportune targets."

A total of 76 people, including the first two journalist fatalities in the 17-year-old guerrilla war, have been killed in the past week in stepped-up clashes between government troops and insurgents.

An independent local news agency here said Monday that NPA guerrillas in the Cordillera mountains north of here had broken away from the communist force over disputes in deployment of fighters. The breakaway faction, claiming to have "sizeable support from the Cordillera communities," formed the Cordillera People's Liberation Army, the CORDILLERA NEWS AGENCY (CNA) said in a dispatch from the northern city of Baguio. The breakaway group, which seeks to establish a federal state among the mountain tribes in the region, is led by Roman Catholic priests turned guerrilla leaders Conrado Balweg and Bruno Ortega, the CNA said.

MILITARY LAUNCHES MAJOR OPERATION IN CAGAYAN

HK281419 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan -- More soldiers, backed by at least four armored personnel carriers and two helicopter gunships, were dispatched yesterday to Gattaran and Lasam towns in Cagayan in a major "flush-out" offensive against the New People's Army (NPA).

Sources said an undetermined number of Army soldiers of the 5th Infantry Division based in Tarlac have been sent to augment the forces of the 1st Infantry Brigade under Col. Thelmo Cunanan. Constabulary soldiers from Regional Command 2 here are also engaged in the operations following a series of NPA ambushes over the past several days that resulted in the killing of 51 persons, including two newsmen.

Several Gattaran residents who attended the wake of ambush victim MANILA BULLETIN correspondent Pete Mabazza said they saw the APC's proceeding to the forested areas of Gatteran and Lasam.

Col. Bernardo Ramos, Regional Unified Command (RUC-2) chief, and Col. Manuel Avila, Recom 2 chief, are reportedly in Manila for a conference with their superiors.

The military operations in Cagayan Valley were launched following the ambuscades staged by the rebels at Sinundangan Valley, which is located at the boundaries of Lasam, Tuao, Rizal and Ballesteros towns in the Cagayan-Kalinga-Apayo border. Mrs. Lilia Mabazza, widow of the BULLETIN newsmen, thanked the MANILA BULLETIN staffers and management for the financial assistance extended to her family.

DIMAPORO DENIES ARMED STRUGGLE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

HK280747 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Former Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo reiterated that he and his followers are not resorting to armed struggle against the government amid reports that 80 of his followers staged a pre-dawn attack Saturday on the provincial capital in Marawi City.

Some 80 heavily armed followers of the deposed governor attacked and tried to retake the provincial capital, but were repulsed by artillery fire from government soldiers guarding the building. According to Dimaporo, he immediately flew back to Marawi City upon learning that his followers were preparing to retake the provincial capital which was taken over Friday by troopers.

In the face of these developments, AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday assured that the military is (?still) capable of coping with any threat against the security of the Philippines. Ramos flew to Cebu City Saturday for a command conference with the various components of the Armed Forces in Central Visayas. He said the Defense Ministry is concerned about the unity and stability of the nation. He added that despite renewed attacks from the communist New People's Army, the Armed Forces is more than capable of insuring the safety and protection of law-abiding citizens.

RAMOS ANNOUNCES PEACE RESTORED IN MARAWI CITY

HK281231 Quezon City DZFM **Radio** in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Armed hostility in Marawi City has ended and peace has been restored. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos made the announcement when he arrived in Cebu City Saturday for command conferences with military units. He said only three civilians were killed during the eruption of hostilities between government troops and suspected supporters of ousted Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo.

General Manuel (Catalando) told General Ramos that Dimaporo was in Zamboanga City when his followers, mostly provincial guards, launched the attack. He said the Dimaporo group resented the military's move to disarm them and take over the government building.

PROVINCIAL PARTISANS FORTIFY TOWN HALL

HK290335 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Normalcy is reported to have returned to Lanao del Sur following the peaceful takeover of the governorship by OIC Saidamen Pangarungan. He replaced Ali Dimaporo, who gave way peacefully by ordering his 800 followers to stay out of the provincial capital in Marawi City. Pangarungan said the takeover, led by military men, was effected without a single shot [words indistinct] without bloodshed. Dimaporo himself flew to Marawi to hold off his followers and defuse any confrontation.

In Lanao del Norte, however, the situation is not [words indistinct]. RUC [Regional Unified Command] 12 commander Rodrigo Gutang said heavily armed supporters of [words indistinct] are lurking in the town of Karamatan where Ali's brother, [name indistinct] Dimaporo has been removed as municipal mayor. Gutang said a major operation will have to be launched to drive out [word indistinct] supporters from the town hall. He clarified, however, that it will not be a military offensive.

[Begin Gutang recording] We have to go there because we have word that the center has been [word indistinct], the municipality of Karamatan has been blocked off, and the municipal building has been fortified and occupied by armed supporters of [name indistinct] Dimaporo. [Sentence indistinct] The reason I want to go there is we want to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

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21